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Nuns vote at a Rome police station in yesterday's referendum on nullifying two laws. One gives police wide powers, the other provides public campaign financing. See story on page 2.

## Speech Called 'A Series of Demands'

### Pravda Assails Carter Address

By Craig Whitney

MOSCOW, June 11 (NYT) — The Soviet Union stepped up its attacks on the Carter administration today, calling the president's recent speech on Soviet-U.S. relations "a series of ultimatum demands" and accusing "American propaganda" of "working up anti-Soviet hysteria."

A commentary in the Communist Party newspaper, Pravda, went on, "The Americans and public opinion in Europe are concerned by the fact that the basically aggressive 'hard line' in Zbigniew Brzezinski, who is widely known for his anti-communism, is getting the upper hand in the White House."

Mr. Brzezinski, the White House national-security adviser, has come under constant fire in the Soviet press, which is portraying him as an opponent of détente and a "cold warrior."

#### Quotes Americans

Pravda also quoted statements of concern about deteriorating Soviet-U.S. relations by senators, congressmen, and other influential public figures in Washington. It said they had called on the administration to push through to a new arms treaty despite disagreements on Soviet and Cuban involvement in Africa.

Pravda said that Sen. Alan Cranston, at a press conference, "spoke out strongly against the attempt of the administration to 'link' the arms talks with other questions that have no relation to this problem." This is also the Soviet view of détente — that arms agreements do not preclude competition in other areas.

Pravda also reported extensively on a letter sent to the president by a group of 60 Americans, including economist James Galbraith and Soviet expert George Kennan. Pravda said the letter criticized Mr. Carter for saying things that could cause deterioration in Soviet-U.S. relations.

Despite the strong words out of Washington in recent weeks, the Soviet press has not yet made a full-scale review of U.S.-Soviet relations, nor has it concluded that the United States had abandoned the policies of détente.

#### Waiting Mood

The commentators here suggest a waiting mood in the Kremlin. They say that Washington is sending out conflicting signals, that Mr. Carter has been "vacillating" under the hard-line influence of the Pentagon, the military-industrial complex, and Mr. Brzezinski.

Mr. Carter's speech at Annapolis last Wednesday has been described here as largely the work of Mr. Brzezinski, whom the newspaper 'Komsomolskaya Pravda' attacked at length last week for being "warlike and tendentious."

"Not only did the U.S. president make impermissible outbursts on the Soviet system of the U.S.S.R.," Pravda said today, "he demanded freedom of action for imperialist agents in the socialist countries and forbade the U.S.S.R. and other socialist countries to support national liberation movements in Africa and elsewhere."

"All this was accompanied not only by propagandistic panegyrics to Western democracy" but by an unambiguous warning that in case of noncompliance by the Soviet Union the process of détente will be evidently undermined," Pravda said.

In his speech, Mr. Carter said that Soviet Union "cannot tolerate freely expressed ideas," said de-

tente with the Soviet Union was "central to world peace," but added: "The Soviet Union can choose either confrontation or cooperation — the United States is adequately prepared to meet either choice."

This, Pravda said, summarized "a series of ultimatum demands." The American view of cooperation, the commentary noted, was "apparently not based on reason or détente."

Repeating Soviet and Cuban denials of any responsibility for the rebel invasion of southern Zaire last month that prompted strong warnings by the administration, Pravda countered that the United States and NATO had launched "full-scale intervention in Zaire."

### Israel Accused of Seeking Proxy Rule in Lebanon

BEIRUT, June 11 (NYT) — Israel was accused here today of seeking to retain de facto control of a border strip in southern Lebanon after its forces evacuate it on Tuesday.

Government sources, quoted as saying that UN troops must move into the strip after the Israeli move out, were reacting to what they described as "disturbing statements" by Maj. Gen. Emmanuel Erskine, the commander of the UN interim force in Lebanon (UNFIL). The Ghanaian general said in an interview with Radio Israel yesterday that Israeli occupation troops intend to hand over control to Lebanese Christian militias rather than to UN forces in their withdrawal.

"The Israelis just want to wash their hands off and hand over to the Christians, who elected their own commanders and we have been asked to negotiate with them," he said.

Officials here said that they recognize only Security Council resolution number 425 of March 19, which called for total withdrawal by Israel from southern Lebanon, the stationing of UN troops there and the re-establishment of Lebanese sovereignty in the region.

Israel is due to evacuate an eight-mile-deep strip along its border, extending from the Lebanese Mediterranean coast to the foothills of Mount Hermon in the East.

Militiamen Entrenched

About 1,500 Christian militiamen are entrenched there. They are supported and equipped by the Israelis. Their weapons include a few tanks, armored cars, and heavy artillery. The towns of Marjayoun and Qal'at near the Israeli border are their main strongholds.

But there is little sense of satisfaction at City Hall. The mayor is troubled by the flight of working-class people from the old center's residences, which they can no longer afford, and the Municipal Council is struggling unsuccessfully to devise a housing program that will keep them from being displaced by the middle class.

"In 10 years the number of affluent people in the city center may overwhelm and push out the last remnants of the working class," said Jan Buisman, a housing official in the Socialist-dominated City Hall. "The political power of the Socialists is based on working-class people. If they move out we move out."

#### Migratory Trend

The exodus of workers has overtaken a number of cities in Western Europe. In some cases it means the large-scale transfer of poorer families to suburban locations that are even less equipped than the inner cities to provide adequate housing and services. And the transition period in urban neighborhoods can lead to social tensions between blue-collar and middle-class residents.

During the last 20 years, Paris has lost a half million inhabitants, most of them working-class people. Its population — the 2.6 million living within the freeways that encircle the city — is no greater today than it was in 1880. Other French urban centers such as Lyons and Bordeaux have registered similar declines, while their working-class suburban belts have swelled. In Le Marais, a 17th century neighborhood between the Bastille and the Seine, hundreds of blue-collar families have banded together in so-called defense committees, seeking legal and political aid against the encroachment of the more affluent and their real-estate agents.

By David Binder

WASHINGTON, June 11 (NYT) — Cuban President Fidel Castro informed the United States on May 17 that he learned early in April of plans by insurgents to invade Shaba province in Zaire and tried unsuccessfully to stop the invasion. Senate sources have reported. The

• The nonaligned nations are split over whether Cuba, with its rather strong Soviet ties, is really a nonaligned nation. See story on page 2.

attack started over the weekend of May 13 and 14.

The statement attributed to Mr. Castro raised new questions about President Carter's assertion eight days later, on May 25, that Cuba "obviously did nothing" to hold back the invasion by 2,000 or more insurgents operating from Angola. Cuba is believed to have 18,000 to 20,000 troops in Angola.

Sen. Dick Clark, D-Iowa, chairman of the foreign relations subcommittee on African affairs, said that while he did not regard the disclosure of new information about Mr. Castro's position as "all that central," he felt that "it would have been useful in the discussion of the Cuban role if the president had made this clear."

#### Controversy Over Link

There has been controversy between several senators and Mr. Carter over the connection between Cuban forces in Angola and the Katangans in Zaire since the invasion of Shaba province began May 17. Mr. Carter has insisted that Cuban officers, armed, trained and prepared the Katangans for their raid on the

mining center of Kolwezi, in which hundreds were killed.

Sen. Clark said that Sen. George McGovern, D-S.D., Friday read a secret State Department cable to the Foreign Relations Committee, giving Mr. Castro's description of the evolution of the rebel attacks and his purported efforts to stop them.

The cable was sent to Secretary

of State Cyrus Vance by Lyle Lane, who heads the United States interest section in Havana, following a meeting with Mr. Castro on May 17.

Senate sources said Saturday that the cable quoted Mr. Castro as saying that he had learned early in April that the insurgent forces were contemplating a raid on Shaba province, their tribal homeland,

from which they had either been driven or had voluntarily left more than three years ago.

#### Castro 'Disturbed'

The cable from Mr. Lane described Mr. Castro as saying he had been "disturbed" by the reports and had immediately approached the Angolan government head, President Agostinho Neto, to urge

him to call off the invasion, arguing that it would only harm Angola.

The cable added that Mr. Castro said one reason his intervention failed might have been the fact that Mr. Neto was ill and staying in the Soviet Union at the time.

The Katangan insurgents are based in camps along the Zaire frontier, hundreds of miles from Luanda, the Angolan capital.

Several senators who attended the closed committee hearing Friday expressed skepticism about Mr. Castro's veracity, but added that they were disturbed by the fact that Mr. Carter had not bothered to inform them of the cable's existence. "The point is that the administration never told us about it," said one senator, who asked not to be named.

#### Byrd Unmoved

Robert Byrd, D-W.Va., the Senate majority leader, in a briefing for newsmen Saturday morning, said that regardless of the new disclosure, "The Cubans are acting as the cat's paw of the Soviets in Africa and are in control in Angola; the troops which invaded Zaire did come from Angola, and the Cubans have trained Katangan and supplied them with equipment."

He added: "Who knew what and where is somewhat peripheral."

A White House spokesman said Saturday that there would be no comment on the matter. Nor was it clear whether Sen. McGovern or Sen. Frank Church, D-Idaho, would press the White House for an explanation of why Mr. Carter did not disclose Mr. Castro's statement.

The administration's first declaration on the subject, on May 18, noted that Mr. Castro had denied there was Cuban involvement in the invasion, directly or indirectly. On May 25 Mr. Carter declared in Chicago: "The government of Angola must bear a responsibility for the deadly attack, which was launched from its territory, and it's a burden of responsibility shared by Cuba."

He went on: "We believe that Cuba had known of the Katangan plan to invade and obviously did nothing to restrain them from crossing the border. We also know that the Cubans have played a role in training and equipping the Katangans who attacked."

Last week Adm. Stansfield Turner told the CIA's brief four Senate and House committees on the information and reports assembled by the CIA that prompted Mr. Carter to make his assessment of the Cuban role.

## Interview With Tindemans

### Belgian Leader Sees Impotence in West

Belgian Premier Leo Tindemans, in a remarkably candid interview with Newsweek's Arnaud de Borchgrave, said that the Western world appears to be impotent before the Soviet Union's geopolitical designs in Africa. The West, he said, "seems to be in disarray, without a global strategy, without the will or the convictions to devise one." Here is the officialy approved transcript of their conversation:

BORCHGRAVE — Many Western strategists and leaders, including President Giscard d'Estaing, can see the Soviet Union trying to outflank Europe and the Middle East and they argue that if Europe doesn't stand up now, it will eventually find itself neutralized. Is Belgium prepared to respond to President Carter's signal and help hammer out a more active and coordinated response to Soviet designs in Africa?

TINDEMANS — Africa is indeed the prime target in a planetary conflict. There is a grand design, that is quite clear, even to many former doubting Thomases. If Europe's sources of raw materials fell under the control of Marxist regimes which then gave the Soviet Union air and naval facilities, Europe will be de facto Finlandized, as the geopolitical shorthand says. One doesn't have to be a geopolitical genius to figure that one

out. But Belgium, like any other country, is conscious of the fact that its possibilities for action are limited.

Q — But you could be part of a coordinated Western effort?

A — Nothing would please me more than a joint West European policy, or at least a common attitude toward Africa. This would deter conflicts. Our collective presence on the black continent in the (Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)



Premier Leo Tindemans



Maj. Gen. Emmanuel Erskine

The English-language daily like commented: "The [rightist] question has direct links with Israel. Their commander has repeatedly (Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

### France, Belgium to Train Zaire Force

KINSHASA, Zaire, June 11 (UPI) — France and Belgium will train an elite 15,000-man strike force for Zaire, capable of carrying out hot-pursuit raids into neighboring countries, military officials said yesterday.

The special unit eventually will replace the 2,700-man inter-African peacekeeping force now being flown in by U.S. transports and assembled to protect the country's troubled southern copper belt, the officials said.

President Mobutu Sese Seko, in a wide-ranging interview with journalists, had announced the formation of the new unit Friday. He said it would have "retaliatory capacity" — a clear warning to

neighboring Angola, which rebels have used for 15 months to launch devastating strikes on Zaire's southeastern Shaba province.

Independent military analysts saw the new force as a first step toward totally rebuilding Zaire's demoralized and discredited 50,000-man army.

Military officials said Belgium

would train a new 12,000-man Zairian infantry division drawn both from the existing Zairian Army and from new recruits.

France would speed up a program to train a 3,000-man airborne brigade and two other special battalions, they said. Moroccan advisors on the black continent in the (Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

### Marcos Offers Political-Crime Amnesty

MANILA, June 11 (UPI) — President Ferdinand Marcos today offered a general amnesty to persons accused of political crimes. The move could pave the way for the

release of imprisoned presidential hopeful Benigno Aquino Jr. In a presidential decree released to newsmen, Mr. Marcos indicated that the amnesty grant was intend-

ed to substantiate his request that opposition forces led by Mr. Aquino forget the bitterness of the April 7 interim-legislature election.

Mr. Marcos said, "One of the perceived obstacles to the achievement of national unity is the detention of persons who have been charged with subversion, rebellion, sedition, illegal possession of firearms... [and who] may be judged to be deserving of the state's understanding and forgiveness."

"In accordance with my call to national reconciliation and unity, it is now imperative to proclaim an amnesty in favor of said deserving persons, even without further inquiry into their guilt or innocence and without waiting for final judgment by the court or tribunal before which said charges are pending."

#### Murder Incited

He said persons accused of murder, if it was committed in the course of subversion or rebellion, could also qualify for amnesty.

Applicants were given up to Sept. 30 to seek amnesty. Those in jail can do so within six months.

The amnesty decree appeared to be tailored for Mr. Aquino, 45, a former senator and potential presidential candidate before his arrest the day martial law was declared in the Philippines nearly six years ago.

Last November, a military tribunal found Mr. Aquino guilty of subversion, murder and illegal possession of arms, and he was sentenced to death by firing squad. The case is on appeal.

#### Another Amnesty

Yesterday, the government announced it had granted amnesty specifically to 621 Filipinos, most of them accused of subversion and rebellion, but not including Mr. Aquino.

The government also announced (Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

## Amsterdam Dilemma: How to Keep the Working Class in City

By Jonathan Kandell

AMSTERDAM, (NYT) — There is an unmistakable vitality and affluence to the old Amsterdam city center, with its row upon row of restored 17th century townhouses, churches and warehouses lining the placid concentric canals.

Municipal officials, whose predecessors issued dire predictions of the decay of the city two decades ago, have ample reason to congratulate themselves because the inner city has preserved its historical aura along with an enviable mixture of middle-class residential and business life.

But there is little sense of satisfaction at City Hall. The mayor is troubled by the flight of working-class people from the old center's residences, which they can no longer afford, and the Municipal Council is struggling unsuccessfully to devise a housing program that will keep them from being displaced by the middle class.

"In 10 years the number of affluent people in the city center may overwhelm and push out the last remnants of the working class," said Jan Buisman, a housing official in the Socialist-dominated City Hall. "The political power of the Socialists is based on working-class people. If they move out we move out."

#### Migratory Trend

The exodus of workers has overtaken a number of cities in Western Europe. In some cases it means the large-scale transfer of poorer families to suburban locations that are even less equipped than the inner cities to provide adequate housing and services. And the transition period in urban neighborhoods can lead to social tensions between blue-collar and middle-class residents.

During the last 20 years, Paris has lost a half million inhabitants, most of them working-class people. Its population — the 2.6 million living within the freeways that encircle the city — is no greater today than it was in 1880. Other French urban centers such as Lyons and Bordeaux have registered similar declines, while their working-class suburban belts have swelled. In Le Marais, a 17th century neighborhood between the Bastille and the Seine, hundreds of blue-collar families have banded together in so-called defense committees, seeking legal and political aid against the encroachment of the more affluent and their real-estate agents.

### Restored and Vital, Center Becomes an Affluent Ghetto

Greater London is losing residents at the rate of 100,000, or nearly 1.5 percent, a year, with the exodus being led by skilled workers in search of cheaper housing. In Greenwich, Fulham, Kenish Town, Islington and other sections, middle-class people are moving into blue-collar strongholds. The influx — known derogatorily as gentrification — has produced impressive renovation of decayed structures, but it has also sparked working-class resentment because the newer residents tend to take up more living space and drive up the cost of housing.

#### Visible Impact

But nowhere in Western Europe have the dynamics of the working-class exodus been as visible as in Amsterdam, a city of about 900,000 whose old center combines a thriving business community, affluent residences and the main points of attraction for hordes of tourists from abroad.

As recently as 1957, a municipal report on the Jordaan — a 240-acre central district bounded by four canals — lamented the departure of more well-to-do persons and warned that it was becoming "the quarter of the economically weakest families." Citing dilapidated houses, it noted that "they often present a mean appearance since little attention is paid to the outside point work."

In the last few years, city and national authorities passed a series of fiscal measures aimed at upgrading the district, restoring its numerous historical landmarks and bringing in middle-class families to help balance the quarter socially. Postwar rent controls were relaxed; landlords who carried out extensive improvements were allowed substantial increases, putting many apartments beyond the reach of blue-collar families.

About 8,000 buildings in Amsterdam — more than 800 in the Jordaan district — were declared historical monuments by the Ministry of Culture, enabling affluent residents to purchase a town house or ware-

house with a small down payment and on easy long-term credit with a total investment of \$25,000 to \$50,000. The ministry will then subsidize the sizable renovation costs — from \$50,000 to \$200,000 — if the new owners agree to conform to historical architecture and design.

#### Property-Tax Equity

Well-to-do homeowners are also encouraged by low property taxes that are uniform throughout the city, so that it does not matter whether they live in the fashionable canal district or in the dreary 19th century working-class neighborhoods close to the city limits.

The measures taken to fend off the trends warned against in the 1957 report have been spectacularly successful in maintaining and restoring the historical ambience of the Jordaan, leading to a large influx of middle-class people. In 1975 the authorities announced a new five-year housing policy because the district's population was declining, mainly as a result of the working-class flight.

"A first objective," the new policy states, "is to halt the drop in the population figure and to gradually come to a more balanced population structure, regarding both age and family size as well as income. Other objectives are to see that the Jordaan project does not compel inhabitants to leave the district for reasons of space, finance or on social grounds and that the incomes of the present population do not prohibit people from occupying newly built and improved — including historical — premises."

#### Difficult Problem

Attracting working-class people back into the Jordaan is proving a far more difficult problem than drawing the middle class there. A plan, begun in 1972, to build 200 housing units for low-income families every year, has led to fewer than 100 units in the last five years.

"Social housing is simply too expensive to build," said Jan Buisman, the city housing official, who noted that the four-story limit in the old center makes high rents necessary.

Efforts to mobilize the remaining working-class families against the middle-class influx have been fruitless. "It is difficult to make it clear to people that their den is in danger and is not going to be left standing much longer," a spokesman for one of the neighborhood action groups said. "There is obviously a defense mechanism at work — they just do not want to hear that they are in danger."



## Two Days of Balloting

## Italy Referendum Issues May Test National Policy

ROME, June 11 (UPI) — Italians began voting today in a two-day referendum on controversial proposals that could test popular support for the three-month-old policy of cooperation between the Communist Party and ruling Christian Democrats.

The proposals would abolish a 1975 law strengthening police powers to fight crime and terrorism and a 1974 law earmarking 45 billion lire (\$32.3 million) in tax revenues for financing political parties.

About 41 million Italians were eligible to vote on the proposals, but officials said turnout at the polls was extremely light, with most voters heading for the beaches instead of ballot boxes.

## Fragile Accord

The Communists, the ruling Christian Democrats and other parties of the government majority were united in urging a "no" vote against the proposals, which they said could undermine the fragile political accord sustaining Premier Giulio Andreotti's government.

The proposals were put before the voters by the tiny Radical Party, a maverick political group that collected 700,000 petition signa-

tures, 200,000 more than required for a national referendum.

The most controversial proposal being decided by the voters was the one seeking to abolish the so-called "Reale Law," passed three years ago to strengthen police powers when the government's battle against political terrorism was beginning in earnest.

The law included articles allowing police to arrest and question suspects without waiting for their attorneys to be present and to make searches without a warrant in emergencies.

Political experts said many Communists were expected to break strict party discipline in the voting. The Communists opposed the law when it was passed, complaining that it overly restricted a citizen's right to legal process.

Communist chief Enrico Berlinguer changed his party's position on the Reale law after political terrorism began reaching crisis proportions culminating in the kidnapping and assassination of former Premier Aldo Moro.

## Political Financing

Only slightly less controversial was the Radical Party's proposal to abolish public financing of political parties.

In urging a "no" vote on that proposal, Mr. Berlinguer said public financing of political parties was necessary to hold off the corrupting influence of large political donors.

Under the four-year-old political financing law, the nation's parties split up about 45 billion lire according to the percentage of votes they won in the last national election. Although no major incidents occurred in the first hours of voting, the police did report extremist incidents before the polls opened.

In Rome, the police said a firebomb was thrown against the doorway of a Socialist Party office but that it caused only light damage. In Bologna two firebombs caused light damage to the front of a bank.

## Club Mediterranee Bombed in Paris

PARIS, June 11 (UPI) — Three small bombs exploded early today at the headquarters of the Club Mediterranee travel agency in central Paris, police said.

No one was injured, but the agency's offices were damaged. Callers identifying themselves as members of the French National Liberation Front claimed responsibility.



Former President Arnulfo Arias surrounded by supporters of his banned Panamanian Party.

## Thousands Cheer Arias

## Panama Ex-President Back From Exile

By Alan Riding

PANAMA CITY, June 11 (NYT) — The popular former president of Panama, Dr. Arnulfo Arias, who was ousted from power by the army almost 10 years ago, returned yesterday from exile, raising the possibility of a new surge of anti-government activity before President Torrijos' visit here on Friday.

Mr. Arias, 76, flew here from Miami, where he has lived for the last decade. He was welcomed by tens of thousands of excited supporters waving the red, yellow and purple flags of his banned Panamanian Party. He drove to the Plaza Santa Ana in downtown Panama City, a half mile from the United States-controlled Canal Zone, to address a mass meeting.

Because of growing discontent with the government of Brig. Gen. Omar Torrijos Herrera, the arrival of Mr. Arias was seized upon by other opposition groups as an opportunity to demonstrate against the government, the economic situation and President Carter's coming visit.

## Treaty Exchange

Mr. Carter is due here to exchange the instruments of ratification of the new Panama Canal treaties, which are to turn over control of the waterway to Panama by the year 2000. But because the treaties allow the United States to intervene militarily to keep the canal open after 2000, many Pan-

amanians oppose the agreement and are angered by Mr. Carter's visit.

Opponents of the government also fear that the president's two-day visit will seal U.S. support for Torrijos and his 10-year strongman rule. The return of Mr. Arias, as a result of a government amnesty for all political exiles announced April 18, was therefore timed for the weekend before Mr. Carter's arrival, not only to insure that the former president would be allowed to enter the country, but also to increase the embarrassment for the regime that ousted him.

Mr. Arias announced opposition to the new canal treaties last fall, and that played a major role in stirring opposition to the accord in Panama.

## U.S. Launches Secret Payload, Tightens Guard

CAPE CANAVERAL, Fla., June 11 (AP) — The Air Force's mightiest rocket, a Titan-3C, was launched yesterday amid unusually tight security. An Air Force spokesman said that no additional information would be released.

Observers said that the security — with guard dogs and Air Force combat personnel bolstering the usual force — was the heaviest of any previous launch at the Cape.

Panama. Foreign analysts believe he opposed the treaties largely because they were antithetical to the Torrijos government rather than because of their content.

More than any politician in Panama's 75 years as an independent nation, Mr. Arias has exercised strong control over the country's urban and rural poor, many of whom were in the crowds welcoming him yesterday.

But because his nationalist populism was antithetical to the wealthy and the military, he was ousted on the three occasions that he reached the presidency through elections. When the National Guard seized power Oct. 11, 1968, the Harvard-educated physician had been in office 11 days.

Although he has lived in semi-seclusion in a modest home in the Coconut Grove section of Miami since 1968, the myth of Arnulfo, as he is known, has remained very much alive.

Given the dissatisfaction with the government in the country, last month's announcement of his plan to return provoked excitement even from groups that had traditionally been opponents of his party. With propaganda announcing that "El Hombre Regresa" — "The Man Returns" — his supporters have also helped rebuild the image of the Latin caudillo, the aloof, semi-authoritarian and all-powerful leader.

His plans are a me he has bought a one-way ticket and has no plans to return to Miami. His party, banned in 1968 but increasingly active over the last year, has opened a headquarters, where Mr. Arias is expected to be working this week.

## Some Members Envisage Expulsion

## Cuban Actions Divide Nonaligned Bloc

WASHINGTON, June 11 (NYT) — The 85-member movement of nonaligned nations is undergoing serious strains as a result of pressure by Cuba and others for adoption of pro-Soviet positions. Some members speak of an open split.

Disputes came to the open three weeks ago at a meeting of the movement's 25-member coordinating bureau in Havana. Trouble came in part from an attempt to revise goals of the group, which often functions in the United Nations as a single voting bloc.

Representatives of Yugoslavia, Indonesia and other moderate countries that attended the Havana meetings, which took place from May 18 to 21, contended in interviews that Cuba, with the support of Vietnam and Angola, was trying to make the movement into what was called "an adjunct of Soviet policy."

"It is a problem of radicalism," said a representative of one of the older nonaligned countries that opposes the Cuban views. He added: "Nonalignment, to survive, cannot serve as the reserve force for any superpower or bloc."

India, Yugoslavia, Indonesia and some African countries opposed the radicals strongly in Havana, he said.

## Expulsion a Prospect

Somalia, in a recent memorandum to the United Nations, asked that Cuba, which became a member of the movement in 1961, be expelled from the world organization for its intervention in Ethiopia, along with the Soviet Union, in that country's war against Somali insurgents.

Yugoslavs and Indonesians have asserted that if Cuba continues to behave "intolerably" — that is, in an aligned or interventionist manner — then a move to expel it might develop.

Last week Miljan Komatina, Assistant Foreign Secretary of Yugoslavia, said in Belgrade that any engagement of Cuban forces in Ethiopia's struggle to suppress the Eritrean secessionist movement would be unacceptable to the non-aligned nations. The nonaligned nations demanded to know when Cuba would withdraw its troops from Africa, he also said.

Moderates among the members said that they were disturbed not only by Cuba's "radicalizing" course, but by the fact that that country was scheduled to be the host for the sixth meeting of non-aligned leaders in the summer of 1979. This year the 85 foreign ministers are scheduled to meet in Belgrade starting July 25.

The nonaligned movement was started by Presidents Tito of Yugoslavia, Sukarno of Indonesia and Gamal Abdel Nasser of Egypt, and Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru of India, as an effort to set a neutral course for developing countries between the great-power blocs of East and West. The movement includes such diverse members as wealthy and conservative Saudi Arabia and Soviet ally North Korea.

## Forum Dispute

At the last conference in Sri Lanka two years ago, the formulation of the movement's goals was that it opposed "imperialism, colonialism, neo-colonialism, racism and all other forms of foreign domination." The understanding was that the phrase "all other forms of foreign domination" alluded principally to the Soviet Union.

A Yugoslav diplomat said that at the start of the Havana sessions last month, Foreign Minister Isidoro Malinche of Cuba presented a new draft in which this passage was missing. Two days of argument followed, after which Cuba agreed to a formula that spoke of opposition to "all forms of foreign domination." Some members were unhappy with this compromise.

Admitting that the change might seem trivial to outsiders, the Yugoslav maintained that it typified a wide range of positions sympathetic to the Soviet Union that Cuba had taken. Until two years ago, he noted, the Soviet approach to the movement was characterized by deep suspicion and occasional hostility, much like that of the United States.

## Israel

## Is Accused

(Continued from Page 1)

said he would maintain those links. An Israeli withdrawal after a handover to those elements would mean continued Israeli occupation by proxy.

Western diplomatic sources here expressed concern that the chaos that prevailed in southern Lebanon before the Israeli invasion in March will recur after the Israelis leave and the militias take over.

They believe that Christian dominance of the border belt is bound to lead to large-scale infiltrations by the Palestinian guerrillas behind UN lines.

About 5,000 UN troops are stationed in a 200-square mile area south of the Litani River up to the positions that the Israelis now hold. They moved into the territory after the Israelis evacuated it in April.

## E. German Riot Told by West

HAMBURG, June 11 (AP) — As many as 700 youngsters threw rocks and bottles at police in rioting in the East German city of Erfurt that went unreported, according to the West German news magazine Der Spiegel.

The magazine said that the confrontation was provoked by the *Pökel* (Peoples' Police) on May 28 when they ordered youngsters off the lawn at an exhibition recreation center. A woman photographing the incident was attacked by a police dog when she resisted a policeman who tried to take her camera.

The report said that seven persons were given jail sentences of up to three years or more for causing grievous bodily harm and serious damage to property.

## WEATHER

ALBUQUERQUE	17 62	overcast	MADRID	14 55	cloudy
AMSTERDAM	14 57	cloudy	MIAMI	24 78	cloudy
ANKARA	22 82	fair	MILAN	20 68	cloudy
ATHENS	20 62	fair	MONTREAL	20 62	fair
BEIRUT	28 82	fair	MOSCOW	16 61	cloudy
BERLIN	17 54	overcast	MURKIN	16 61	cloudy
BIRMINGHAM	12 55	showers	NICE	20 72	fair
BOSWORTH	15 59	cloudy	OSLO	20 64	rain
BUDAPEST	21 70	cloudy	PARIS	18 64	cloudy
CASABLANCA	20 68	overcast	PRAGUE	14 57	cloudy
COPENHAGEN	12 61	cloudy	ROME	22 77	fair
COSTA DEL SOL	27 81	fair	SOFIA	22 81	overcast
DUBLIN	14 61	cloudy	STOCKHOLM	12 53	showers
EDINBURGH	14 61	cloudy	TEHRAN	22 78	fair
FLORENCE	20 64	fair	TEL AVIV	23 81	fair
FRANKFURT	18 59	overcast	TUNIS	24 78	cloudy
GENEVA	19 64	fair	VIENNA	17 64	overcast
HELSINKI	17 61	fair	WARSAW	14 57	showers
ISTANBUL	25 77	fair	WASHINGTON	24 78	fair
LAS PALMAS	22 72	overcast	ZURICH	18 64	cloudy
LISBON	19 64	fair			
LONDON	20 68	fair			
LOS ANGELES	18 64	cloudy			

(Yesterday's readings U.S. and Canada of 1978 GMT; all others of 1200 GMT.)

States. But now, "the Soviets have finally succeeded in getting allies in the movement and the Cuban role is to bring it closer to the Soviet Union."

The issue of Cuba's qualification as a member has been raised sharply by President Carter and West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt. Ten days ago, Mr. Carter said that in view of Cuba's armed intervention in African disputes, it was "a joke" for the Havana government to pose as nonaligned. And last week in Washington, Mr. Schmidt said at a news conference that "to call Cuba nonaligned is a bad joke."

U.S. diplomats serving in non-aligned capitals have been advised

to make this point to their host governments, an administration official said recently.

Divisions within the movement have been sharpened recently by border wars between member states Ethiopia and Somalia, Cambodia and Vietnam, and Zaire and Angola.

Commenting in Havana on these disputes, a Yugoslav official said: "We may find ourselves faced with the problem of what to do with members of the nonaligned movement which start aggressive actions against another country, which is undeniably the crudest violation of the principle of nonalignment."

—BY DAVID BINDER

## Belgian Leader Sees West Impotent Before Russians

(Continued from Page 1)

economic and political field mean that we are not abandoning Africa to the imperialist designs of others. For this reason, we have kept our partners completely informed of our action in Shaba, both in EEC and in NATO.

Q — What is Belgium prepared to do?

A — We have an extraordinary amount of experience in Africa — everything from the control of tropical diseases to highly productive tropical agriculture. We are not tainted with imperialism and our political motives are above suspicion. So we can play a very positive role.

Q — You mean technical assistance. But what about military aid?

A — That is not our vocation, except, of course, if there is acceptance in a broad multinational framework, to create a sort of Pan-African force with Western or international logistic support. Belgium could then play its part.

Q — Do you see any signs that this will get off the ground?

A — It is a horrendously complex problem. Countries like the Soviet Union, East Germany and Cuba have no compunction about pooling resources to exploit tribal grievances against governments.

These covert operations then acquire respectability through the very clever and simple device of creating a national liberation front, which they then supply with advisers and weaponry. And any country that stands in the way is dismissed as retrograde and reactionary, or imperialist and neo-colonialist.

Democratic governments such as ours are then, in turn, paralyzed by this barrage of made-in-Moscow clichés and the temptation is strong not to get involved in anything controversial.

Q — Is there any doubt in your mind about the instigators of the Shaba invasion?

A — None at all. Many Belgian survivors heard white and black rebels speaking Spanish. Children, aged 14 to 18, who handled automatic weapons with skill, shouted Communist slogans at Europeans.

Some would have to be pretty naïve, or of bad faith, to claim that non-African powers were not involved.

Q — In the light of what you believe to be a hostile grand design in Africa, inimical to West European interests, how do European government leaders justify a detente policy which is then played according to Moscow's rules? Isn't detente indivisible?

A — Indivisible, of course. We are really in favor of detente, real detente. There is no other attitude possible. But we refuse to be the fools of the game. We defend the ideal of detente at the basis for all discussions and negotiations in international forums. But we must have the courage to remind our opponents that what they are doing is not compatible with this ideal. An Asian prime minister told me he no longer considered Cuba neutral, or nonaligned. Yet Cuba is now host of the nonaligned block of some 80 countries. It's a bad joke and in flagrant contradiction with detente.

## Youths on Rampage In London East End

LONDON, June 11 (AP) — A mob of 150 white youths throwing rocks and bottles stormed through a Bengali area today in London's East End, smashing shop windows, damaging cars and fighting with bystanders, witnesses reported. Twenty of the youths were arrested, police said.

The attack occurred just days after a statement by the Greater London Council, the city government, that it is considering setting aside blocks of apartments for immigrants from Bangladesh.

## France, Belgium to Train 15,000 Troops for Zaire

(Continued from Page 1)

ers also would take part in overhauling Zaire's armed forces. Morocco supplies the major part of the peacekeeping force that is gradually taking over in Shaba from the French and Belgian paratroopers who rescued 2,500 whites from rebels in the mining town of Kolwezi last month.

Zaire also has back at President Julius Nyerere of neighboring Tanzania, who Thursday defended Soviet and Cuban presence in Africa.

Zaire's foreign minister, Umba di Lutete, called in foreign ambassadors to denounce the Tanzanian leader, and the Zaire news agency condemned Mr. Nyerere as a "Soviet puppet" — a pitiable sight with his ready tears and grinding teeth.

## Angola Vows to Disarm Rebels

LONDON, June 11 (AP) — Angolan President Agostinho Neto announced yesterday that Zairian rebels in his Marxist-ruled country

will be systematically disarmed as one of several moves he suggested should allay Zaire's fears of a new invasion from Angolan soil.

And, he insisted in a British-monitored broadcast over Luanda Radio, neither the Angolan government nor its Cuban and Soviet allies had anything to do with the recent unsuccessful rebel invasion of Zaire's Shaba province.

"The Angolan state never trained nor equipped any army," he said. "We never organized any expedition against Zaire. Our Soviet and Cuban allies did not intervene in any way on Angolan territory to foment rebellion in Zaire."

## Hua Accuses Russia in Zaire

THE HAGUE, June 11 (UPI) — Chinese Foreign Minister Huang Hua has accused the Soviet Union of engineering two invasions by Angolan-based rebels in Zaire's mineral-rich Shaba province in the past 15 months.

Mr. Huang told a news conference Friday that The Soviet Union's policy is trying to outflank Europe by starting a series of undisguised acts of aggression in the Middle East and Africa.

He spoke after two days of talks with the Dutch government. He arrived in Holland Thursday after a five-day visit to Zaire.

## 22 Die as Fire Burns Sweden Hotel

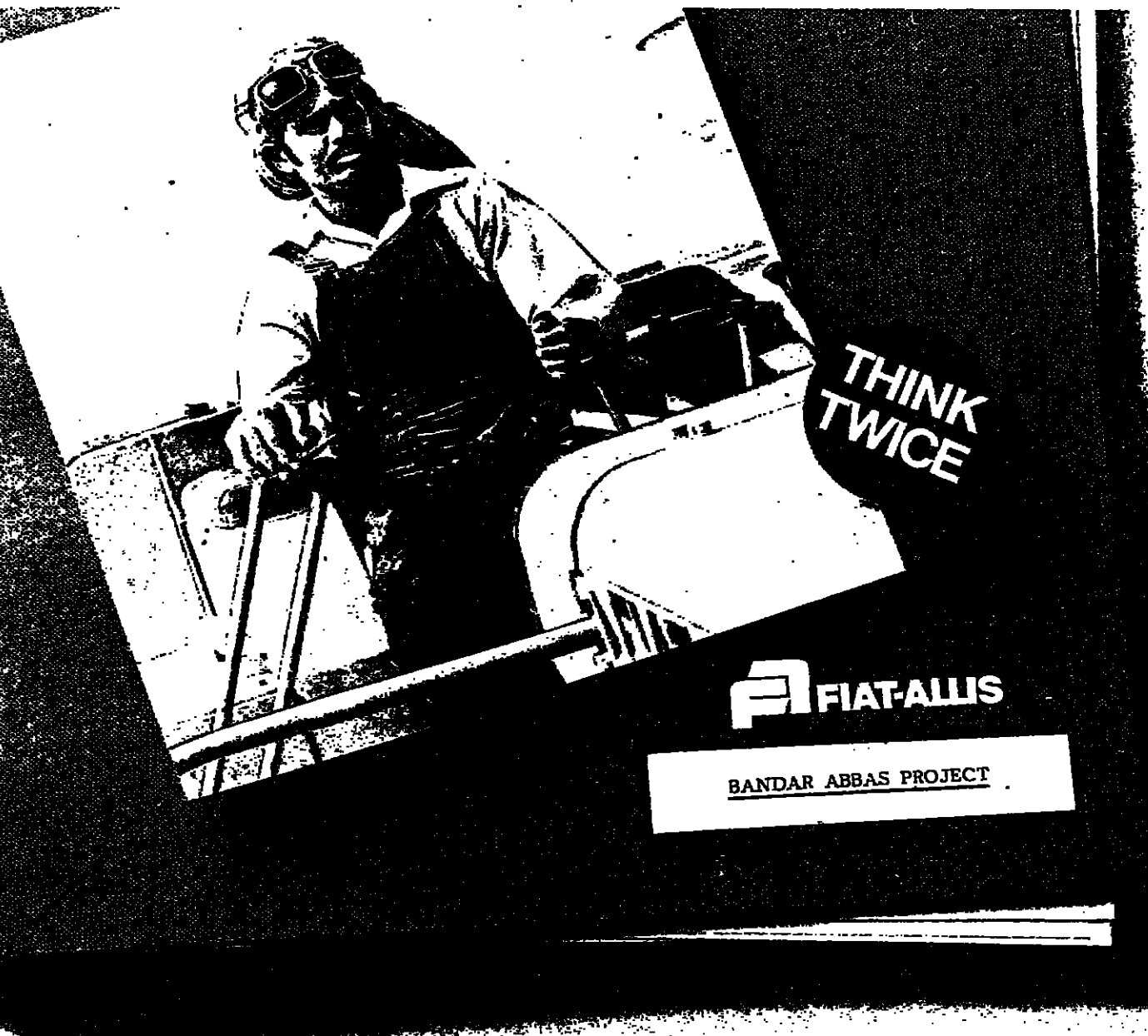
STOCKHOLM, June 11 (UPI) — A fire destroyed a hotel in Boras early yesterday as the last dance started at a graduation party for 150 high school students, killing 22 persons.

The police said 55 persons were injured. The victims all attended the Sven Eriksson High School in Boras, 200 miles southwest of Stockholm.

## Ironworker Is Killed At U.S. Power Plant

WILLOW ISLAND, W.Va., June 11 (UPI) — An apprentice ironworker fell 98 feet to his death yesterday while working at a power plant where a scaffold collapse killed 51 workers last spring.

Douglas McMahon, 20, of Marietta, Ohio, fell to his death at the Monongahela Power Co. plant site two days after federal experts charged three firms with safety violations in connection with the April 27 cooling tower disaster.



Bandar Abbas, Iran. It's a complete new port facility with a billion-dollar price tag. And Fiat-Allis is helping to build it with a task force of 92 machines.

But the Fiat-Allis involvement goes a lot further than the machines themselves. It's a field service facility with a team of specially-trained mechanics. And an on-site parts inventory valued at more than a half-million dollars. All to keep those 92 machines producing at top output.

Bandar Abbas is one example of the kind of back-up Fiat-Allis can provide anywhere in the world. On sites as far off

the beaten track as Bakolori, Nigeria, or James Bay, Canada, Fiat-Allis is giving the support that keeps the big jobs on schedule.

What makes Fiat-Allis big league? It helps to have the manufacturing know-how and the technical expertise of two multinational leaders like the eleven-billion-dollar-a-year Fiat Group and Allis-Chalmers. To have the resources to back up a contractor wherever the job is.

On big projects or small, a lot of people are discovering that it pays to Think Twice. And think Fiat-Allis.

To get to Bandar Abbas, it took Fiat-Allis a lot more than 92 tractors, loaders, scrapers and graders.



## In Wake of Tax Revolt

## California Is Undertaking Huge Social Experiment

By Lou Cannon

SACRAMENTO, June 11 (WP) — One of the great social experiments in U.S. history will be launched here this week as California's intricate governmental apparatus attempts, in three weeks flat, to fit itself into the limitations imposed by a two-thirds elimination of property taxes, effective July 1.

Whatever happens, the social scientists will be writing books about it for years, predicted the state Assembly's Republican Leader, Paul Priddy, as his party tried to decide on its political strategy for the next three weeks.

The Jarvis-Gann amendment to the California Constitution — Proposition 13, which the voters passed Tuesday — mandated the tax cut and the deadline, but did not say how it was supposed to be implemented.

The political decisions as to who gets how much of what is left will fall to the Legislature and the governor during the remaining days of this month, and no one in state government is looking forward to the pressures that will be brought to bear.

**Decision on Formula**  
During that time, the Legislature must decide upon a formula to allocate the \$4.4 billion in property tax revenue — down from \$11.4 billion — that will be left to cities, counties and school districts.

The Legislature also must decide how much, if any, of the \$5-billion surplus to give to schools and other local governments and work out a formula for doing it. It also will be expected to reach a decision on various pending proposals to reduce state spending and make still more money available locally.

At the municipal level, confusion reigns as to the order of the day. Predictions about what will happen when the new property tax limit — 1 percent of the 1975-1976 assessed valuation — takes effect range from the

optimistic forecasts of San Francisco Mayor George Moscone to the pessimistic outlook of Los Angeles City Treasurer Ira Reiner.

The critics of Proposition 13 talk as if we're going to have unbridled blowing unmoored down the streets. Mr. Reiner said last week, "That just isn't going to happen."

The trouble is, nobody knows exactly what will happen. Modern government is so complex and expensive that there are those who fear the entire interrelated system of laws, rules, regulations and services will begin to crumble when the cash flow is cut July 1.

The one thing certain is that California state government with a \$17.5 billion budget exceeded by only six nations in the world, is now going to be making the key decision for thousands of city, county, school and special district governments. This perhaps is the greatest irony of the Jarvis-Gann initiative, which was sold to the voters with the rhetoric of popular sovereignty and local control.

Presently, most cities and school districts have drawn up various contingency budgets for the next fiscal year and have announced cutbacks ranging from 10 to 60 percent. Most of these "budgets" are

**Presbyterians in U.S. Elect Woman Leader**  
SHREVEPORT, La., June 11 (UPI) — The General Assembly of the 675,000-member Presbyterian Church in the United States has elected the first woman moderator of the 117-year-old church.

Sara Bernice Moseley, 60, of Sherman, Texas, who lost a close election for moderator two years ago, easily won yesterday.

## Some Favorable U.S. Reaction

## Emigration by Soviet Jews Increases

By Bernard Gwertzman

WASHINGTON, June 11 (NYT) — The number of Jews permitted to emigrate from the Soviet Union in recent months has significantly increased, prompting a major American Jewish organization to respond by proposing an easing in the outright ban on government travel to Russia.

According to official U.S. figures, 9,507 Jews have left the Soviet Union and arrived in Vienna during the first five months of this year. This represents an increase of 66 percent over the 5,735 permitted to leave in the first five months of last year.

The stepped-up emigration, which occurs nevertheless at a time of continued pressure against many Jewish activists in the Soviet Union, has caused considerable discussion within the Carter administration and the American Jewish community over what it means and what to do — if anything — in response.

Some Soviet diplomats have privately mentioned the rise in emigration to U.S. officials and to Jewish leaders, and suggested informally that this was a "signal" to which the United States should reciprocate by ending the current ban on tariff and credit concessions to the Russians. The prohibition stays in effect until the president can inform Congress of "assurances" that restrictions have been lifted on emigration.

## Source of Contention

That legislation, known as the Jackson-Vanik amendment, for its sponsors, Sen. Henry Jackson, D-Wash., and Rep. Charles Vanik, D-Ohio, is included in the 1974 Trade

in reality public relations devices which do not take into account prospective help from the state surplus. Any real budgeting process at the local level must await a decision from the Legislature.

Among the unanswered questions that confront the Legislature as it prepares to embark on a new era of government:

- Will the huge windfall tax savings realized by big businesses under Proposition 13 create an economic spur, as predicted by former governor Ronald Reagan and conservative economists? If a boom develops, state sales and corporate tax revenues would rise swiftly.
- Gov. Edmund Brown Jr. says that the businesses that profit from Proposition 13 have a "moral obligation" to invest in California.
- Will local government employees and the unions that represent them accept firings and pay freezes without strikes or other disruptions?

- Will the spirit of frugality urged both by Mr. Brown and by Republican leaders prevail at the state level, where there is now a hiring freeze? One indication that it would not occurred Thursday, when the California State Employees Association asked for a 12.5 percent pay raise totaling \$300 million a year.

- Can school districts, required by state law to conduct classes for 175 days a year, afford to wait until the legislature acts before cutting out their summer school programs? Some Southern California districts, decided last week to cancel all their summer courses.

- Will the California Supreme Court, confronted by five lawsuits challenging the constitutionality of Proposition 13, issue a quick ruling? The issue is complicated by the precarious political position of Chief Justice Rose Bird, a former top aide to Mr. Brown, who faces a yes-or-no confirmation vote in November.

- Will local governments try to make up for lost revenue by raising old fees or charging new ones for trash collection, water services, transportation and debt service? Some city councilmen fear that in its present mood the electorate will resist any such charges by voting out incumbents who support them.
- Will cities and counties reduce police and firefighting services? Polls taken for the committee which opposed Proposition 13 show that citizens are least willing to accept reductions in these services.

## Senate Group To Press for SALT Accord

WASHINGTON, June 11 (AP) — A bipartisan group of U.S. senators has declared its commitment to arms control and vowed to work for ratification of an acceptable arms limitation treaty with the Soviet Union.

In announcing the formation of the group, Sen. Alan Cranston, D-Calif., emphasized that "no one of us is committed to the treaty being presently negotiated because obviously its terms are not complete. We reserve our judgment until we know the final product."

The move was seen as a reflection of concern that hard-line opponents of any SALT agreement are well organized and already marshaling arguments against the pact being negotiated in Geneva.

Sen. Cranston said he rejected arguments that arms negotiations should be linked to other issues between the United States and Soviet Union.

Bill, and has been a source of contention between the United States and the Soviet Union in recent years. It led to Soviet abrogation of a U.S.-Soviet trade accord.

Prior to passage of that legislation in December 1974, 34,933 Jews were allowed to emigrate in 1973. And in 1974, 20,695 left.

The number dropped to 13,459 in 1975, and rose to 14,216 in 1976. Last year, the figure climbed to 16,737, in part because of a significant increase in the last six months — and the increase is continuing this year.

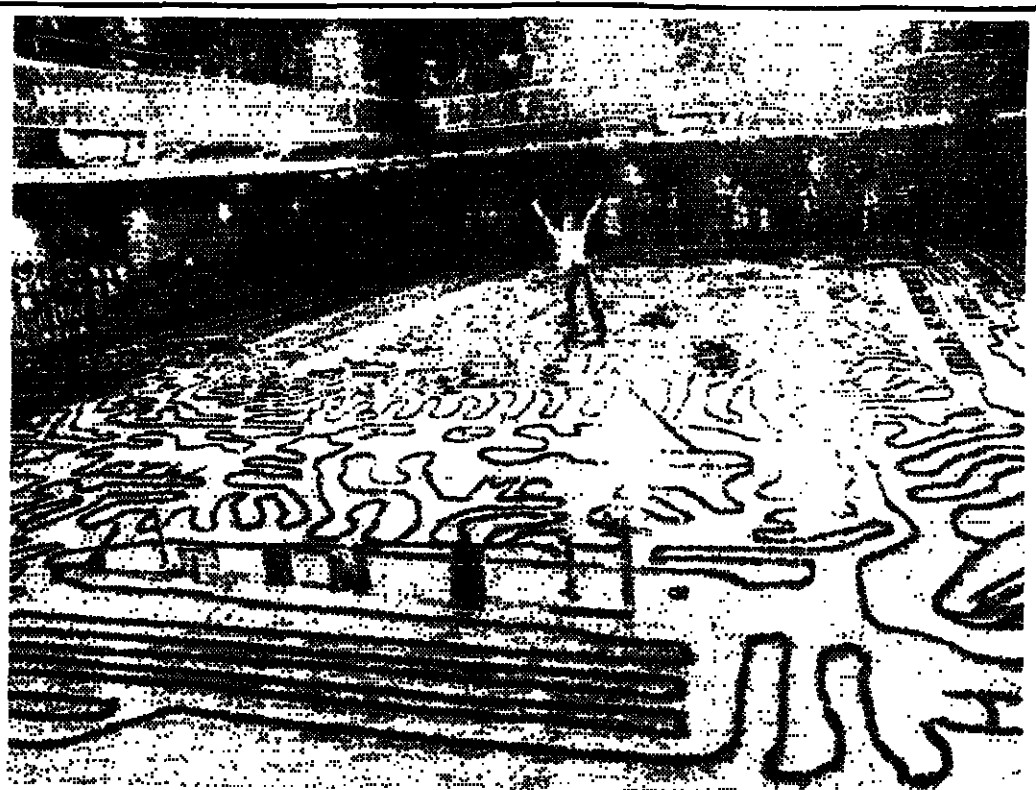
At current rates, more than 22,000 would be allowed to leave this year, the second highest total since emigration began in 1971.

Some administration officials said that there has been discussion about responding to this trend in a positive way. But the pending trial of Anatoli Shcharansky, a leading

## U.S. Man Charged For Owning Piranhas

NEW ORLEANS, June 11 (UPI) — Police have charged a 30-year-old man with possession of piranhas.

Quintan Hatfield surrendered a day after police went to his apartment to check a report he was growing marijuana. The officers said they found a 4-foot pot plant and also discovered five piranhas, South American fish that will attack animals and people. Mr. Hatfield could be fined \$5,000 and given a one-year prison term for having the fish. He also was charged with possession of marijuana.



Bob Speca Jr. raises his arms in triumph after setting a world record in toppling dominoes.

## A Record 97,500 Dominoes Toppled

NEW YORK, June 11 (UPI) — Bob Speca Jr. set a world record for toppling a continuous chain of dominoes but failed to reach his goal of 100,000 because of a bumbling TV cameraman.

The 21-year-old "World Domino Wizard" spent nine days arranging the 100,000 dominoes in a pattern of names, figure eights, hoops and whirls on the 5,000-square-foot floor of the ballroom at Manhattan Center.

Michael Murphy, 8, a hemophiliac, gently knocked over the first domino as Mr. Speca watched with representatives of the National Hemophilia Foundation, which sponsored the benefit event, and a crush of reporters, photographers and cameramen. The dominoes fell at a speed of 3 mph or 30 per second. Officials said that the old record of 50,000 dominoes, which Mr. Speca set last June, would be broken in 17 minutes and 45 seconds.

"Twenty seconds before the new record is set," Mr. Speca shouted as he glanced at his stop watch. "Ten seconds." Then he rang out and a sweating Mr. Speca raised his arms in triumph as the dominoes fell through an "I Love New York" formation.

But then the ABC network cameraman made his goof. "I feel terrible," Manny Alpert said. "I was leaning over for a better shot of the American flag [formation] when my press card fell out of my shirt pocket." The card fluttered from the balcony and onto a line of dominoes below. Suddenly, dominoes were falling in two directions. Mr. Speca pulled three out of the line to avoid a situation in which dominoes traveling in different directions would fall against each other and stop.

Representatives of the Guinness Book of World Records said that they were certain of a record. They gave Mr. Speca credit for 97,500 dominoes.

## Reformers See Bias for Carter

## U.S. Democrats Adopt Rules for 1980

By Adam Clymer

WASHINGTON, June 11 (NYT) — The Democratic National Committee has adopted its 1980 nominating rules, slightly shortening the campaign, voting to keep Republican voters out of its primaries, and juggling delegate selection rules to weaken fringe or single-issue candidates.

Outnumbered reformers shouted "shame, shame, shame," during the debate Friday and contended the new rules were stacked to aid President Carter's re-election chances. But the debate took only a few hours, and the reformers were outnumbered. Many privately conceded that the shape of the rules would not matter in 1980 as much as Mr. Carter's record.

That debate followed national chairman John White's plea to "let us put behind 10 years of preoccupation with rules infighting." But when the national committee dealt with issues instead, it ignored the political topic of the week — the revolt by taxpayers in California.

While Mr. White said in an interview that he expected the tax revolt to be "the major issue" of this year's campaign, he did not discuss it in his speech. Vice President Mondale, while noting the need for budgetary restraint, stressed the

creation of 5.1 million new jobs under the Carter administration, and the additional billions being spent to aid cities and schools.

**Standing Ovation**  
"We've put this government back on the side of social justice," Mr. Mondale said. "As an old liberal, I think we've done a good job." He won a standing ovation when he said, "Let's continue to fight for adoption of the Equal Rights Amendment."

The committee passed a series of resolutions on such topics as praising Mr. Carter for his Middle Eastern peace efforts and condemning South African racial policies.

But its main activity was the often-irritating discussion of the 1980 nominating rules — the culmination of studies, meetings and disputes that have lasted more than a year and which, since 1968, have become a regular between-conventions feature of Democratic party affairs.

One major change was to create a 14-week primary season, with New Hampshire (because of the state law requiring its primary to precede all others by a week) coming first on March 4, 1980 and all others between March 11 and June 10.

Caucuses would also be confirmed within that period, except for Iowa's, set by state law in January.

That issue had become noncontroversial by Friday, as had a flat ban on crossover primaries, in which a voter does not have to declare himself in some fashion a Democrat in order to vote. Previous rules had tried to ban crossover primaries, but Wisconsin held one after getting a special exception in 1976.

The biggest dispute was over rules apportioning delegates among primary and caucus candidates. The rule agreed, by what seemed to be a 3-2 margin in a standing vote that Mr. White did not count precisely, told states that do not hold primaries to apportion national convention delegates to any candidate getting at least 15 to 20 percent of the state convention delegates.

**'Symbolic Equivalent'**  
The exception, is the American Jewish Congress, a major organization with 55,000 family memberships. On Thursday, the group announced that it was going to support a bill now pending in Congress backed by farm groups that would allow export credits to the Soviet Union and other Communist countries for the purchase of U.S. grain and other agricultural products.

In a statement submitted to the House International Relations Subcommittee on International Economic Policy and Trade, the American Jewish Congress said that permitting the Russians to receive Commodity Credit Corporation credits — an exemption from the Jackson-Vanik legislation — would be an "almost exact symbolic equivalent of the recent modest increases in Soviet Jewish emigration."

The statement said, "The Russians permit a small additional increment of emigration; we permit a small increment of relief from the constraints of Jackson-Vanik and at the same time we gain an expanded market for the American farmer and a corresponding favorable increase in our trade abroad."

"Soviet Jewish emigration figures in recent months can, if one wishes, reasonably be interpreted as constituting something of a gesture in the right direction," it said.

**Incriminating Evidence**  
SUNNYVALE, Calif., June 11 (UPI) — Police arrested James McCarthy, 44, San Jose, on suspicion of drunk driving Friday after his car was seen parked at a motel — with a 10-foot traffic signal on top of it.

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## Byrd Defends Spending

## Carter Chides Congress on Tax Revolt

By Judith Miller

WASHINGTON, June 11 (NYT) — President Carter has gently chided Congress for excessive spending and failing to discern the message that California voters sent politicians in their overwhelming support for drastic slashes in state property taxes.

Mr. Carter, in remarks released yesterday, referred specifically to Congress' unwillingness to cut income taxes by more than \$20 billion, as the administration proposed last January.

"They finally, reluctantly, agreed to consider \$13 or \$14 billion. But our proposal to cut taxes is much higher than the Congress has shown any willingness to accept," Mr. Carter said.

The president's remarks were made in a news conference Friday with non-Washington editors and news directors, and released by the White House yesterday morning.

Meanwhile, Senate Majority Leader Robert Byrd of West Virginia defended Congress' recent record of "fiscal restraint." He said that while the California vote to reduce property taxes reflected "the mood of the people," Congress had for some time "charted a course in the direction of that mood."

Sen. Byrd said that the first congressional budget resolution with

its "moderate" tax cut reflected considerable financial restraint. Moreover, he noted that "big government is the result of big demand." It is one thing to demand lower taxes, he said, but another to pinpoint the services that should be cut.

While voters are demanding tax cuts, he added, they are also demanding better services for health care, education, veterans benefits, and national defense. Sen. Byrd concluded that the time had come to find ways of providing these services "more efficiently and effectively."

He also said he doubted that the California tax-slashing resolution would adversely affect the \$13.3-billion energy tax proposal under consideration by the Senate-House conference committee, although the measure, if approved, would result in higher taxes. He said the energy problem was a graver one that contributed to inflation and higher taxes. Approval of the proposal, he said, would depend on the way in which the added revenues were spent.

The resolution approved overwhelmingly by Californians last Tuesday would hold tax collection to 1 percent of property market values and is expected to cut California's revenues by \$5 to \$12 billion.

**Baltimore Strike Ends**  
BALTIMORE, June 11 (UPI) — The 534-member Baltimore Newspaper Guild has ended a four-day strike against the Baltimore Sunpapers by overwhelmingly approving a contract offer that includes an \$85-a-week raise during three years for top-scale members.

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## U.S. Official Involved

## 2 Fights Occur as Blacks, KKK Rally in Mississippi

By Jeff Prugh

TUPELO, Miss., June 11 — A black Department of Justice official and a white Tupelo resident scuffled in the police station here yesterday after the Ku Klux Klan and the United League of Northern Mississippi held counterdemonstrations nearby.

It was the second of two outbreaks of violence that flared in this racially tense city of 30,000, where the militant and predominantly black United League has led a 10-week-old boycott of white-owned businesses in protest of alleged hiring discrimination.

The police-station incident began when Freddie Crawford, 40, a racial mediator for the Atlanta Department of Justice, was about to enter a back room of the station to look after two white men who had been apprehended by police at the KKK rally.

Suddenly a man whom police identified as H.D. Cruber, father of one of two white Tupelo policemen who resigned under pressure in April, said to Mr. Crawford: "Well, look at the damned nigger."

Mr. Crawford glared at the man, asking: "What did you say?" Mr. Cruber moved toward Mr. Crawford and said: "Let me in the door!" In reply, Mr. Crawford struck Mr. Cruber with his right hand, which held a portable tape recorder. The recorder sailed wildly across the lobby, breaking a plate glass front door.

The two men grappled, tumbling to the floor. Mr. Crawford's Justice

Department colleague from Atlanta, Warner Hudson, 46, who also is black, joined in the fight, and reporters scurried out of the way.

Shotgun-carrying police quickly moved in to break up the skirmish. Mr. Crawford was not charged but Mr. Cruber was charged with assault with intent to do bodily harm and was released on his own recognizance.

It was the most serious day of confrontation since February, when the United League first protested the Police Department's refusal to fire two white officers who had been accused of beating a black prisoner.

Even after the two officers resigned, United League leaders intensified their boycott of merchants and their weekly demonstrations demanding that more blacks be placed in high-visibility jobs. At that point, Ku Klux Klansmen began counterprotests.

Yesterday, about 600 United League marchers paraded peacefully. They assembled at the Lee County courthouse to hear gospel spirituals and to applaud United League President Alfred (Skip) Robinson, 42, who told the crowd: "If someone should take our lives, then our blood shall run like rain in righteousness."

Klansmen sang "Dixie," waved four Confederate flags and listened to speeches.

The Klan leader, Bill Wilkinson of Denham Springs, La., told the crowd: "We have black people among us today. Do they show fear or harassment?"

"Not" many roared back.

Mr. Wilkinson's speech was in-



A policeman precedes Klansmen to Mississippi courthouse.

Klansmen sang "Dixie," waved four Confederate flags and listened to speeches.

The Klan leader, Bill Wilkinson of Denham Springs, La., told the crowd: "We have black people among us today. Do they show fear or harassment?"

"Not" many roared back.

Mr. Wilkinson's speech was in-

## Scheduled for Communist 'Liberation'

## Kidnappings, Weak Army Mark Thai Border Region

By David Lawton

LAHANSAI, Thailand (WP) — This remote corner of rural Thailand has been scheduled by the Communist Party to become the next "liberated area" of Southeast Asia within the next six months.

Last month, guerrillas of the Communist Thai People's Liberation Army entered two villages in this district. They rounded up 109 civilians and marched them across the border in their Cambodian sanctuary. "We expect the next attack here," the commander said, tapping his finger against a grid square.

But his map showed no counteroperations by his own forces; no ambush patrols, no listening posts. "It's difficult to get permission from higher headquarters for operations," said the commander, who asked that his name not be used.

Guerrilla's Story

Recently, Thai security forces had a rare break. They arrested two guerrillas, and six more defected. Phromma Wongsingyong, 32, one of the guerrillas, said he was taken

by guerrillas from a hillside where he was farming. He said he did not cross the border until four days later, when he was put into a group of 152 other abductees and recruits.

"I was sent to Camp 54 in Cambodia," he said. "On the first day there was an opening ceremony with red flags and big pictures of Marx, Lenin, Engels, Stalin and Mao. We had a meal with chicken, but that was the only day we got it."

"We had three instructors for political and military training. They introduced themselves as former university students. Our instructors were very gentle and very modest. At night and on Sundays we had study and self-criticism meetings. We were issued weapons, but no ammunition. We practiced dry firing, because we were told the rule was one round, one enemy life. And we threw dummy grenades."

Our instructors said our struggle was being supported by the international Communist movement, especially by Cambodia, China and Laos. They never mentioned Vietnam or Russia."

Returned Home

After a month, Mr. Phromma was selected for assignment to a guerrilla unit back in Lahansai. He was issued a pair of olive-drab Chinese Army fatigue trousers, a black shirt and 120 rounds for his Soviet-made carbine.

Before recrossing the border with seven other new guerrilla recruits and four veterans, he was told that his mission was to liberate Lahansai. When he found himself back in the woods of his home district, however, he gave himself up.

A group of merchants and landowners in the Lahansai area have organized a village-development program to encourage self-defense. The program includes lectures in anti-communism.

The businessmen have also renovated a decrepit World War II Japanese ambulance, donated medicine and offered credit and land to farmers willing to tend fields close to the Cambodian border.

"We are the people who will have to leave if our land falls," one landholder said. "But we don't want to become refugees, so we must fight for our country."

## Reversing an Earlier Decision

## U.S. Clears Sale of Scanners to China

By Oswald Johnson

WASHINGTON, June 11 — The Carter administration has decided to approve the sale to China of infrared scanning equipment whose sale previously had been denied for security reasons, officials said.

The decision, reached Wednesday by Commerce Department officials, was based on a technical determination that the equipment, designed for making airborne geological surveys, could not easily be diverted to military use, the officials said.

White House national security adviser Zbigniew Brzezinski had expressed interest in the case and strongly urged approval of the sale, they added.

Stanley Marcus, deputy assistant secretary of commerce for industry and trade who approved the sale, said that Mr. Brzezinski had discussed the issue with him. But he insisted that his decision was based

on technological considerations, not international politics.

The \$2.8 million sale of scanning equipment, manufactured by Daedalus Enterprises Inc. of Andover, Mass., was initially rejected about two months ago, after the proposal had gone through the interagency review required before any sale of U.S. technology to a Communist country.

Decision Reversed

Daedalus appealed the refusal and Mr. Marcus, as official in charge of the appeal process, reversed the negative decision on the ground that "the question of diversion to military use had not been adequately examined."

"I concluded there was not a significant risk of diversion," Mr. Marcus said. "Therefore the original decision to deny was not soundly based."

Mr. Marcus said: "Brzezinski did show interest in the case — there's no question about it. Brzezinski was favorable to a reversal of the decision, but that's only a question of emphasis and interest."

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## Mihajlov on U.S. Tour

## Belgrade Gives Dissident a Passport

By Wolfgang Saxon

NEW YORK, June 11 (NYT) — One of Yugoslavia's leading dissidents, Mihajlo Mihajlov, is visiting the United States after unexpectedly receiving permission from the Tito government to travel to the West. Mr. Mihajlov was freed last November from the latest of a series of prison sentences that started in the 1960s.

Belgrade's decision, to give Mr. Mihajlov a passport to travel abroad, despite an official Yugoslav court order forbidding him to make public statements for four years, came as a surprise.

The Yugoslav writer and specialist in Yugoslav literature arrived in Washington a week ago and made his first public appearance Tuesday night, when he spoke to about 300 persons in Long Island auditorium. He said that he had been speaking his mind ever since his release from prison, despite the court ban, and that he intended to continue doing so.

"Instead of re-jailing me, the regime issued a passport with the body that I'll never return," Mr. Mihajlov said. "But they're mistaken — I will return to Yugoslavia in September."

## Several Subjects

Speaking mostly through an interpreter, Mr. Mihajlov discussed the three jail terms that his writings at home and abroad had drawn from the authorities. He spoke about a book he will publish soon, about the future of Yugoslavia after the death of President Tito, 86, and about what he sees as the need for a spiritual revival in the West to oppose totalitarianism.

His remarks on spiritual revival were similar to those made later in the week at Harvard by Alexander Solzhenitsyn, the exiled Russian writer.

Mr. Mihajlov said later that the Yugoslav court decree ordering him to make no public statements for four years applied only in Yugoslavia. But he added that he was saying nothing here that he had not said at news conferences and elsewhere at home, without official retribution.

Mr. Mihajlov repeatedly made the point that his country was far less repressive than the Soviet Union, China or what he said was worst of all, Albania.

"There is full freedom in Yugoslavia as far as artistic expression is concerned," he said. "With exception: you cannot be realistic."

## 7 U.S. Groups

## Sue Police for

## Alleged Spying

LOS ANGELES, June 11 (UPI)

Seven activist organizations have sued to stop alleged police infiltration of their groups and prevent officers from destroying records of previous infiltrations.

The suit, filed recently by an attorney with the American Civil Liberties Union, said that police officers illegally infiltrated the groups, violating their rights of free speech, association and privacy.

Defendants include Police Chief Daryl Gates, former Chief Ed Davis and several other high-ranking officials connected with the department's Public Disorder Intelligence Division and Office of Special Services. The suit also accused three officers of attending nonviolent political meetings during the last two months without identifying themselves as police.

The groups involved were the Coalition Against Police Abuse, the Campaign for Democratic Freedom, the Vanguard newspaper, the Democratic Socialist Organizing Committee, the Young Workers Liberation League, the National Alliance Against Racist and Political Repression, and the Friends of Ron Burkholder.

For less than \$5 a day Mr. Robertson can live with like-minded persons in one of the downtown hotels on "Freak Street," the center of drug dealings. Or he can occupy a room in a ramshackle wooden building around Shouadnahn, a major "bitch" street, or take a bus to Pokhara, Nepal's "second city," and swim in the lakes.

Along "Freak Street" and other alleys off Durbur Square, Nepalese boys side up to strangers who look as though they might be in the market for drugs, whispering, "Grass? Hash? Hash oil? Smack?"

Two years ago the Nepal government made possession of drugs illegal, but no one bothers to enforce the law, except at the airport, where two Americans recently were arrested on charges of smuggling. They are now in jail.

The airport crackdown has also resulted in the arrests of several Western Europeans, an Australian — perhaps a dozen in all.

The lure of legal and easily available drugs played a major part in putting Nepal on the "hippie trail" a decade ago. Now, the government usually will fine a convicted drug offender an amount equal to the estimated cost of the drug and then deport him.

The best estimate is that "25 to 75 long-term American resident dropouts" are in Nepal, according to a Western diplomat who declined to be identified. All told, there probably are 200 or so young foreigners staying in Nepal without visible means of support.

"In 1968, when I first came to Katmandu, there were two cheap hotels here," the diplomat said. "There were 30 to 50 when I came back in 1970, when the young peo-

ple today's life in Yugoslavia. Writing in a realistic vein about the country's problems, he added, could mean jail."

Mr. Mihajlov's most recent prison sentence, for seven years, came after his arrest in October 1974 on charges of spreading "hostile propaganda," a reference to articles he had written for foreign publications.

He attributed his early release to pressure exerted by world public opinion, prominent foreigners and organizations such as Amnesty International and PEN, the writers' group.

Mr. Mihajlov, who is in New York to lecture and arrange the publication of the new book "Thoughts From Prison," said he intended to start public appearances by reading from it. Instead, he moved directly to questions from the audience because, he said, he had been advised that the book — a treatise on freedom, science and spiritual values — was just a bit too philosophical for the occasion.

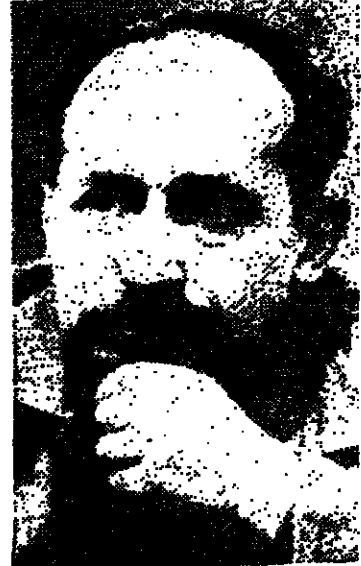
Asked what he thought might happen in Yugoslavia after President Tito, he said the question was "being discussed day and night," but no one had the answer.

Mr. Mihajlov said he agreed with those who believe that Yugoslavia's more liberal system in the last few decades had prepared the people to think in a manner that would make a return to harsh dictatorship impossible.

"After a short crisis we'll see for the first time the liberalization of an authoritarian state," Mr. Mihajlov declared. He predicted that Yugoslavia would remain Communist but as a multiparty democracy within which the country's many ethnic groups would unite.

On his arrival in Washington, Mr. Mihajlov had a reunion with his mother, Vera, and sister, Maria, who live in a Virginia suburb and had not seen him in years.

Despite some hunger strikes in jail and reports of ill health, he looked vigorous as he faced his first Western audience. Apologizing for



Mihajlo Mihajlov

his halting English, he said the culture shock of arrival in the West was partly to blame. It was, he said, like jumping into a television series: "There's no sense of reality yet."

## News Analysis

## Brezhnev Visit Affirms Husak Strength

By David A. Andelman

PRAGUE, June 11 (NYT) — The recent visit to Czechoslovakia by Soviet leader Leonid Brezhnev has dispelled whatever doubts might have remained as to the strength of both Gustav Husak, the Czechoslovak Communist Party chief, and the conservative, Soviet-oriented wing of the nation's leadership.

At the same time, Western and Eastern diplomats here and in other East European capitals are interpreting the visit as a renewed object lesson that Czechoslovakia's tough brand of communism is still the type that the Soviet Union will reward and indeed demand.

"The doctrine that bears his name — the Brezhnev doctrine — rings over this visit," a Western diplomat here said. "It's a flaunting of the fact that this doctrine has worked and continues very much in effect." The Brezhnev doctrine states that force may be used by the Soviet Union to prevent a Communist country from deviating from the Soviet norm.

It was, by any measure, an extraordinary visit — the aged Soviet leader, returning 10 years after ordering his troops into this country to establish a new and sympathetic government, now evaluating the results of his handiwork. He was, by all accounts, delighted with what he saw.

The atmosphere was reminiscent of a small Midwestern political



Gustav Husak

campaign that has pulled out all stops when the president comes to stump for the candidate. Bunting and flags lined every street and every building. Huge photographs of Mr. Brezhnev and Mr. Husak side by side adorned the cliffs overlooking the Vltava River and nearly every storefront and lamp post was decorated with smaller versions. Government-controlled newspa-

pers called it a "triumphal" return. Like a good campaigner, Mr. Brezhnev went out of his way to clasp Mr. Husak and bestow the fraternal three kisses at every opportunity. The Order of Lenin was presented to Mr. Husak at a nationally televised ceremony in the Grand Hall of Hradcany Castle, the seat of government.

But at the same time that Mr. Husak was occupying Mr. Brezhnev's favored left side, at his right elbow was the Czechoslovak leader most identified with the conservative faction — Vasil Bilak, a national party secretary and member of the party's ruling presidium. Mr. Bilak, too, was a frequent recipient of the fraternal three kisses. He, too, received the Order of Lenin.

## Not Her Yet

Western political observers, and Czechoslovaks as well, are still reluctant to single out Mr. Bilak as their apparent. In this nation where membership in either the Czech or the Slovak ethnic group is important as a political power base, Mr. Bilak is neither. He is a Ruthenian from the eastern fringe of the country, much of which was sliced off after World War II and incorporated into the Soviet Ukraine.

Nevertheless, the views he represents were clearly ratified by the attention he has received during the last week. What those views mean for the future of Czechoslovakia and for its dissidents became apparent as the visit progressed. Fagor to prevent any untoward incidents, security police rounded up human-rights activists, detaining them without charges for the statutory 48 hours, then releasing them and promptly detaining them again for yet another 48 hours until the end of the visit.

Mr. Brezhnev's visit and his evident endorsement of the conservative elements of the leadership have tilted Czechoslovakia, if anything, even closer to the Soviet Union. A 10-year extension of an economic cooperation agreement was approved by the two leaders. And a communiqué demonstrated the unity of views between the Soviet Union and Czechoslovakia on a wide range of international, economic and domestic political questions.

Earlier this year, when Mr. Brezhnev failed to appear for the celebrations of the 30th anniversary of the Communist takeover in 1948, there were rumors that he had perhaps grown disenchanted with Mr. Husak and his colleagues. There was more substantive talk that a struggle had developed between the conservative and the moderate elements eager to ease the nation on the dissidents to improve Czechoslovakia's image abroad and attract Western credits and tariff concessions.

It is now becoming clear that the conservative elements are on the ascendancy and that Mr. Husak, who has long played a neutral role, is prepared to go along, at least for the present.

U.S. officials feel that a deterioration in Soviet-U.S. relations has seen a parallel deterioration in Czechoslovak-U.S. ties. A reopening of talks between the two countries on most-favored-nation trade status, involving lower U.S. tariffs on the importation of Czechoslovak goods, has now been indefinitely delayed.

## U.S. Delays

## Gas-Bomb Move

DENVER, Colo., June 11 (AP) — After finding a third leaking bomb last week, the U.S. Army has indefinitely postponed shipment of 900 nerve-gas bombs from the Rocky Mountain Arsenal here to the neighboring state of Utah.

Utah Gov. Scott Matheson said Friday that the third leaking bomb was discovered Wednesday. The Army announced in Washington for later this month to Utah's Tooele Army Depot had been delayed. No new date has been set. The Army said experts would analyze the bomb metal and nerve agent to determine the cause of the leaks. The Army estimated that its inspection would take from one to four months.

## Cosmos-1021 Launched

MOSCOW, June 11 (UPI) — The Soviet Union yesterday launched Cosmos-1021, the Tass news agency reported.

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## Giscard Visit Seen a Success

## Corsica to Get More Help But No 'Special Status'

By Joseph Fitcher

BASTIA, Corsica, June 11 (IHT) — France has promised more funds and a fresh effort to overcome the malaise on this island, but President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing firmly opposes any concession to Corsican demands for devolution and more regional self-government.

His outright rejection of any special status for Corsica would appear to foreshadow continued reluctance to grant increased power to any of France's regions at the expense of central government authority.

On the first presidential visit to Corsica since separatist agitation began rising here four years ago, Mr. Giscard d'Estaing told audiences that "there are problems on Corsica, but Corsica is not a problem." He said this island faced social and economic problems of modernization similar in nature to those throughout France, although more acute because of Corsica's past isolation and feudal traditions.

Corsican separatists and even many moderates here argue that the island is suffering a population drain because young Corsicans cannot find jobs at home. Most of the island's income is derived from retirement checks and social security payments. The 250,000 population is almost equally divided now between native Corsicans and outsiders, the latter mostly mainland Frenchmen and the *pieds noirs* (refugees from former French North Africa).

## 80 Dynamite Attacks

Corsican separatists say that French centralism — a legacy of Corsica's most famous son, Napoleon Bonaparte — has consistently failed to deal with the special problems here. Even Paris troubleshooter Libert Bou, sent here in 1975, concluded that "Corsica, of

all French regions, is the one which needs solidly-established regional powers . . . and funds really allocated to the region and not spent on the region by bureaucrats in Paris."

After arousing high expectations here, Mr. Bou was dismissed and violence started escalating. Nearly 80 dynamite attacks occurred last month, according to a Corsican official.

On his own three-day visit, Mr. Giscard d'Estaing appeared more self-assured on each step of his skillfully-staged progress. He started cautiously in Ajaccio, the government-orientated administrative capital, where his appearance was upstaged by the arrival of 2,000 extra police from the mainland.

He traveled by helicopter to mountain villages which evoke Italy under snow-capped peaks amid pines and the fragrant maquis, the thick brush growth of broom, honeysuckle and herbs. Local officials complained about depopulation and lack of attention to what one of them called "this island surrounded by water, [government] monopolies and [mainland] prejudices."

## Tough Speech

As Mediterranean hospitality mounted, Mr. Giscard d'Estaing saved his toughest speech for Bastia, the port town containing the strongest opposition unions.

Speaking in unusually firm tones in the very square where separatist riots three years ago resulted in several deaths, the French president assailed Corsican extremists' violent methods and repeated his determination to deal only with members of parliament and other elected officials on Corsica. Yet because of long-standing traditions of ballot-rigging, many younger Corsi-



IT'S NO GAS MAN — Carlo Pistorino, a bus driver for the Genoa transit system, wears a gas mask to show his protest against his superiors who force him to drive through a heavily polluted tunnel where gases from car pollution make breathing dangerous and almost impossible.

cans contest the validity of the present leadership.

The potentially hostile audience cheered Mr. Giscard d'Estaing effusively, apparently confirming the government's view that a silent majority of Corsicans are fed up with rough tactics which scare away tourists and threaten divisions among Corsicans.

The government's tough line was underscored by a wave of arrests of Corsican activists on the eve of the presidential visit. While only 24 indictments were sought, this was the first time police had tried to strike at the Corsican underground. At the same time, Corsica's four members of Parliament — all members

of the Gaullist Party, which wants strong central government — publicly called on Mr. Giscard d'Estaing to crack down on agitators, "many of whom are known."

The day after the arrests, a French policeman was killed in an ambush, apparently the first cold-blooded killing here by extremists.

## Special Spending

In his speeches, Mr. Giscard d'Estaing pledged to maintain the special level of government development spending on Corsica despite national economic problems. While he did not unveil any major economic reorientation towards in-

dustrial and away from tourism, he promised action to improve the island's infrastructure.

Key items were more and cheaper sea and air links to the mainland, a better road network for the rugged countryside, help for farming, new jobs in government offices relocated here, and cultural measures including progress toward opening of the long-awaited University of Corte.

He sounded his familiar themes of more local self-help and local funding, particularly by leftist municipalities which have been reluctant to raise taxes, a need to overcome mistrust and psychological barriers to wider cooperation in promoting social change, and his belief that France has a growing role in the Mediterranean and Africa.

Describing his visit as successful, commentators noted his success with the Corsican politicians who belong to France's center-rightist parliamentary majority but support the Gaullist party instead of Mr. Giscard d'Estaing's party.

While Corsican separatists complained that Corsica was left in a political dead end, the man in the street seemed pleased with the presidential attention and promises of benefits — but also determined to wait and see whether this politician's promises will be followed by action, or broken like so many past promises here.

## Quake in Yugoslavia

BELGRADE, June 11 (UPI) — A moderate earthquake today shook the Bijelo Polje area in the Montenegrin Mountains in southern Yugoslavia but caused no damage or injuries, police reports said.

## But Overall Losses Continue

## Concorde Is Showing Staying Power

By Richard Witkin

NEW YORK, (NYT) — Pierre Gousseland, a mining company executive from Greenwich, Conn., held an hour-and-a-half business meeting in his Paris office Tuesday morning. Then he caught an 11 a.m. Concorde supersonic airliner for New York, and thanks to the six-hour time difference he arrived at his Greenwich office at 9:30 a.m. after a flight of less than four hours, ready for a normal day's work.

"It's much less tiring than a sub-sonic trip," Mr. Gousseland said in an interview. "It gives you an extra half day, whichever way you look at it. I've taken the Concorde 19 times."

The Gousselands of the world are undermining the theory, widely circulated by Concorde opponents when the plane first came on the scene, that at 20 percent above first-class fares, supersonic travel was an uneconomic gimmick that would attract a limited clientele for a while, but would lose its novelty before long.

Having recently completed two years of operations to Washington and six months to New York, and having overcome for the moment popular opposition on the grounds of air and noise pollution, Concorde has generated passenger loads that seem to attest to its staying power, at least in the U.S. market.

British Airways flies the 100-passenger plane out of London; Air France runs trans-Atlantic flights from Paris. The British carrier recently made a survey of its London-New York customers.

"We find that 43 percent of our passengers have flown [Concorde] more than once," said Gordon Davidson, who directs the British operation, "so we're moving away from the novelty phase." The survey also showed, he said, that almost half these repeaters had made three or more Concorde flights.

Five repeaters have made more than 50 flights each: two businessmen from Ohio and Florida, diplomats from the Middle East and Africa, and the vice president of a Tennessee pencil-manufacturing firm who apparently is the record holder with 63.

The first six months of flights to New York — they began Nov. 22 — seem to have borne out the operators' analysis that routes to that city offered the best prospects for success. Indeed, entry to New York was held to be essential if Concorde was to have any chance of operating at a profit.

Overall, failure to get access to other promising gateways, along with the limited potential on some routes that the two carriers have had to settle for, mean that the five British and four French Concorde

are still running up painful operating losses. But despite one-way ticket costs of \$833 from London and \$862 from Paris, business to New York has been as good as or better than expectations.

## Good New York Figures

Between the start of London-New York service and June 1, an average of 73 of the 100 seats available on each flight were sold. The figure for the last five or six weeks of that period was 83 percent. Three extra flights a week were added on June 1, and British Airways expects to know by midsummer whether 10 flights a week to New York can be profitably sustained.

Passenger demand between New York and Paris has traditionally lagged behind New York-London. Even so, Air France has been pleased with the figures so far. From the start of daily service to June 1, it has filled 58.9 percent of the seats. The figure for the period since April is 65 percent, and for May alone it was 76 percent. The French did not add more New York flights on June 1.

Both British and French airline economists expect to know by midsummer whether 10 flights a week to New York can be profitably sustained.

With the extra flights to New York, British Airways now is up to

3.6 hours a day for its five planes. Air France is averaging five hours a day with its four planes.

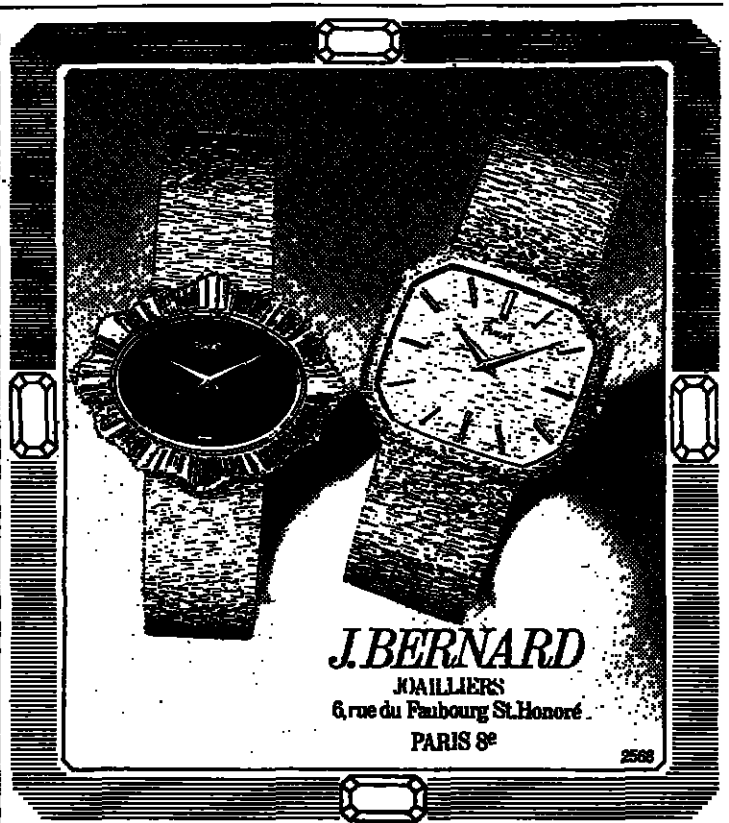
The 60 percent rate on seats sold is being met not only on the Paris-New York flights, but also on twice-weekly Paris-Rio de Janeiro flights. On the other hand, loads to Washington have fallen significantly since the start of New York service. And loads are nowhere near the break-even level on flights from Paris to Caracas, and from London to Bahrain.

Branniff Airways plans to fly Concorde subsonically between Washington and Dallas-Fort Worth as soon as federal authorizations are granted, probably by fall. The flights will be extensions of the British and French runs from London and Paris to Washington, with Branniff leasing the planes.

For the moment, British Airways and Air France are taking comfort from the growing demand for seats in and out of New York, and particularly from the figures on repeat customers.

They believe the on-time reliability of the plane (more than 90 percent of departures within 15 minutes of schedule) is an important factor in the repeat business.

Asked about the plane's dependability, Fred Finn, the Tennessee pencil-company executive who holds the record with 63 Concorde flights, said: "I've never had a delay. They did lose my bags once."



## Casino Gambling Returns to Spain After 54 Years

SAN SEBASTIAN, Spain, June 11 (UPI) — With French croupiers spinning roulette wheels in a converted hotel dining room, casino gambling today returned to Spain after 54 years.

The Gran Kursaal group that won the gambling license for this traditional Basque coastal resort beat the other 17 future Spanish casino operators in urging: *Hagan juego, señores* ("place your bets, gentlemen.")

They even brought in octogenarian Leandro Dendadiarena to call 'or bets and toss out the first roulette ball, just as he did in the old San Sebastian casino on its last night of operation Oct. 31, 1924. Mr. Dendadiarena was on hand last night for an official inauguration with the San Sebastian mayor and other local notables.

The casino — which is located in the beachside Hotel de Londres y Inglaterra — was to open to the public today.

## Outlawed in 1924

In 1924, the late dictator Miguel Primo de Rivera outlawed casinos because of rising corruption in the gambling houses. Before the ban,

an estimated 2,000 betting establishments existed in Spain.

France kept the ban during the 40 years of his dictatorship, reput-

edly because his father had lost substantial sums at the gambling table.

But in February of last year the

## 'Walking Bomb' Pays Demand; Spanish Police Remove Device

MADRID, June 11 (UPI) — Psychiatrist Manuel Cabaleiro spent two days as a "walking bomb" and lived to tell about it.

The 35-year-old Spaniard described how a cool, smooth-talking stranger, holding a pistol, taped a sensitive bomb to his chest. Such gadgets, which apparently will explode if anyone but an expert tries to remove them, have killed three persons in Spain in 13 months. In each case the aim has been extortion of large sums of money for political or criminal purposes.

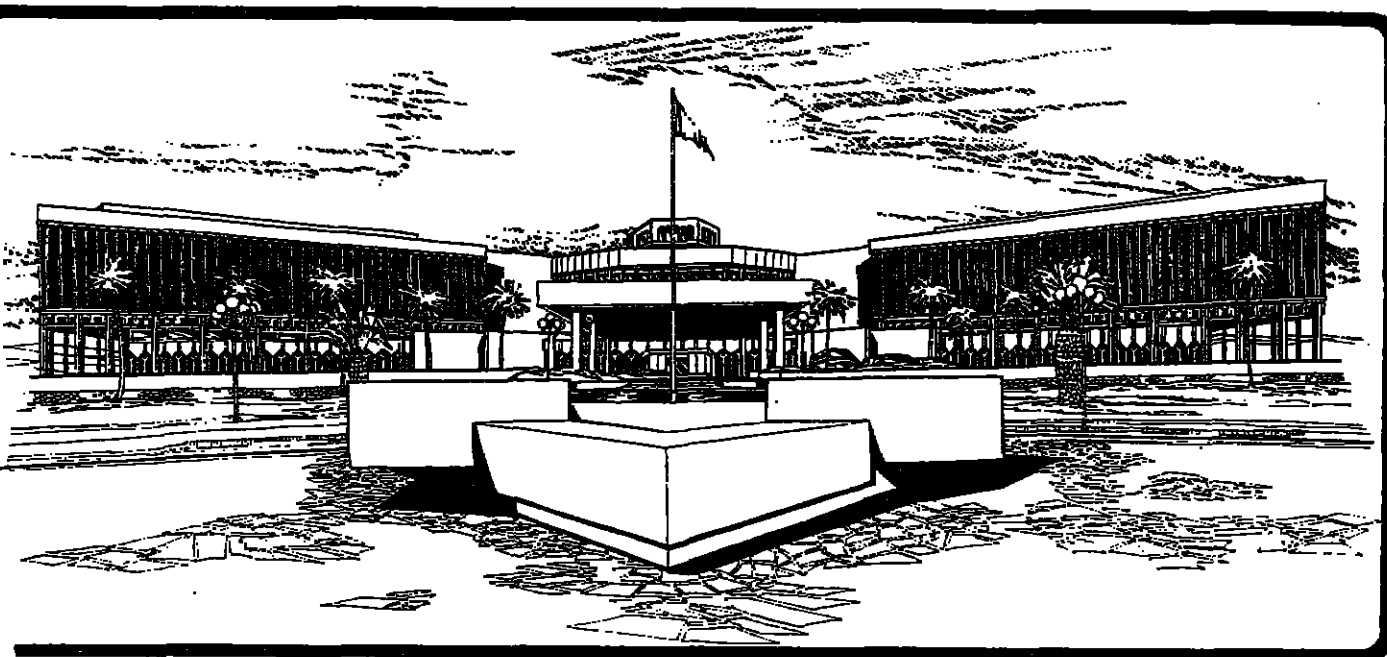
Mr. Cabaleiro, who lives in the northwestern city of Orense, was the first known case in Spain to pay such a bomb-threat demand.

He said said Friday that he turned over 10 million pesetas (\$125,000) on a deserted country road and was given a bag that was supposed to have instructions for removing the bomb. But, he said, "I was afraid that, because of its shape, there was a new bomb inside." He went to police Wednesday, and experts removed the bomb in 2 1/2 hours.

The psychiatrist apparently became a target when he put a villa up for sale. The man who attached the bomb had lured Mr. Cabaleiro to an Orense hotel by showing interest in the villa.

On May 9, 1977, industrialist Jose Maria Bulto was blown up when he apparently tried to remove a bomb. The ex-mayor of Barcelona, Joaquin Viola, and his wife were killed Jan. 25 after four gunmen attached a device to Mr. Viola.

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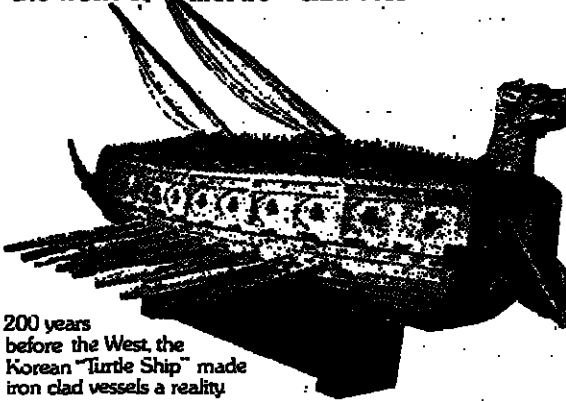
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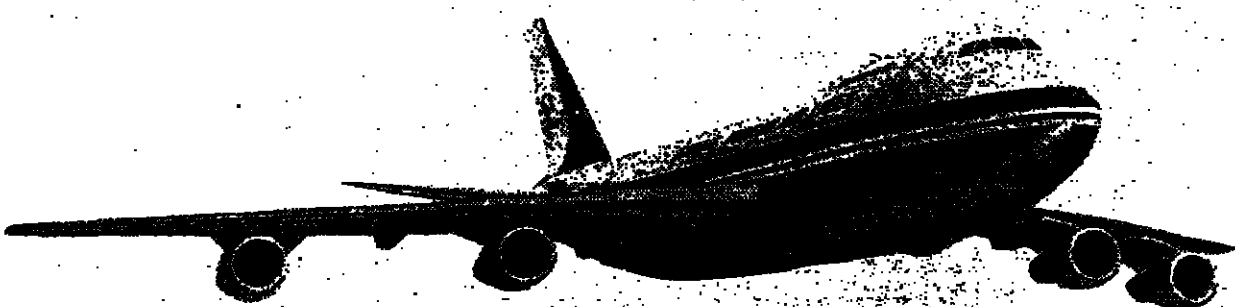
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## Ban All Chemical Weapons

Ever since World War I, when poison gas was first used in combat, it has somehow seemed more barbaric to kill people with chemicals than with bullets. Unlike bullets and conventional bombs, chemicals — especially the "supertoxic" nerve gases developed since World War II — hold out the terrifying prospect of mass annihilation. It is good news, therefore, that the United States and the Soviet Union are within sight of an agreement to ban chemical weapons altogether.

The negotiations began in 1976 and have intensified since. Despite a commanding lead in preparations for chemical war, Moscow seems as eager as Washington for a treaty to end development and production of chemical weapons and to destroy existing stockpiles. Soviet leaders evidently realize that although the United States has not matched their substantial buildup it could do so at modest cost.

Agreement is being delayed by tough problems of verification. Both sides seem to recognize that some on-site inspections are essential. Yet neither is eager to have inspectors roaming around its chemical plants. Experts are convinced, however, that once a nation destroys its stockpile of chemical weapons, any effort to acquire a new capability to fight a chemical war could be detected without elaborate snooping. Such an effort would involve not only production and testing, but also equipping and training military forces in

ways that could not evade detection. The experts agree, too, that reliable ways can be found to monitor destruction of existing stocks and production facilities.

Thus far, negotiations have been wholly bilateral. As with the 1967 nuclear non-proliferation treaty, the two superpowers propose to present a chemical warfare pact to the rest of the world. But a strong case can be made for soon widening the talks. The most thorny verification issues can be reserved for bilateral negotiation. Meanwhile, it ought to be possible to bring in the experience and the views of other interested governments.

It is relevant, for example, that West Germany's highly developed chemical industry has been subject to international inspection for more than two decades under the treaty by which the governments of Western Europe consented to German rearmament. Chancellor Helmut Schmidt has urged other nations to learn from his country's experience in making an international ban on chemical weapons effective and yet "not prejudice the legitimate interests of industry and research."

So often in recent years, "disarmament" has in practice meant relatively modest measures of arms control. The chemical warfare prohibitions under discussion would provide an effective means to eliminate altogether a potent means of mass destruction.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## Free Speech: Two Celebrations

So the Nazis may, if they choose, march in Skokie. The lower courts have overturned local ordinances aimed against the group; a permit has been issued; and on June 25, barring the unlikely intervention of the Supreme Court, 50 or 100 U.S. admirers of Adolf Hitler will have the right to gather before the village hall. That, in our view, is as it should be.

Serious arguments to deny the Nazis the rights of speech and assembly have been raised in the months since they first announced the plan to rally in the predominantly Jewish village. Three of the arguments have special force: That such a march in such a place would violate the rights of several thousand former inmates of concentration camps and others who lost relatives to Hitler's gas ovens; that it would constitute an intolerable provocation to those victims of Nazism and so lead to violence; and that a group like the Nazis, which would deprive other people in the U.S. of their freedoms, has no claim to the protection of the Constitution.

We respect these arguments, but cannot accept them. The first could have been used against civil rights marchers whose demonstrations deeply offended residents of such Southern cities as Selma, Ala.; free speech by its nature often means speech that will offend someone. The second argument would penalize peaceful demonstrators for the violence that might be committed against them; it was to prevent such violence that Lyndon Johnson dispatched federal troops to Selma. The third argument has frequently been used against other fringe groups; some of those who oppose the Nazi rally would cry foul if a Communist rally were banned, even though Communists are not famed for their commitment to free speech.

## President Pinochet Should Go

It begins to look as if Chilean President Augusto Pinochet may have ordered or at least countenanced the assassination of his most telling critic, Orlando Letelier, in Washington 21 months ago; a colleague of the former ambassador also died in the plot. If this is true, there is, then, not only justice but a sweet irony in the possibility that the investigation into Mr. Letelier's murder may lead to the end of President Pinochet's stay in power.

It is no surprise that, in Chile, dismay and anger over the investigation are yielding in part to the feeling that the Pinochet government has outlived its usefulness. It is one thing to act against "communist" forces within Chile; it is quite another to reach out to kill a critic in the capital of the very country on which Chile is most dependent — and to be found out — and to have the very man held responsible for the assassination remain president.

As it happens, a certain measure of normalization has been returning to Chile. Political arrests have diminished, and political prisoners have been released, though there has been no accounting for the hundreds

who "disappeared" in police custody. The people at the bottom have not benefited, but the economy has otherwise advanced. Fisures within the junta have produced limited, semi-open politics, and the leash on the press has loosened.

We note those developments not to congratulate the junta but to make the point that President Pinochet no longer has a reasonable pretext, if he ever did, for thwarting Chile's return to constitutional government.

Chile, after all, has not only a recent but a rich tradition of constitutional government, one going back well into the 19th century. In the Christian Democratic Party, moreover, it has a respected and substantially intact political organization that, with other political elements, could assume the transitional task of steering Chile back to its democratic traditions. In short, although the continuation in office of President Pinochet means national disgrace and continuing international isolation, the alternative to him is not chaos. Does he wish to be remembered, in some measure, as a patriot? Then he should resign.

WASHINGTON POST.

### In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago  
June 12, 1903

PARIS—The king and queen of Serbia were assassinated yesterday in their Belgrade palace when a group of political conspirators, composed mainly of army officers, marched to the palace and demanded the abdication of King Alexander. When the king replied to the summons with a pistol shot, a massacre took place, with the conspirators murdering the king, queen and members of the royal entourage. The town was occupied by the conspirators and Prince Peter Karageorgevitch proclaimed the new king of Serbia.

Fifty Years Ago  
June 12, 1928

NEW YORK—An energetic protest has been made by the New York Telephone Company against the recent decision of the Supreme Court that evidence resulting from the tapping of telephone wires is admissible in criminal cases. The president of the company today made a public statement in which he declared emphatically that the company would use every means possible to protect its lines and safeguard the privacy of the subscriber. The controversial decision was reached in a five-to-four vote in the court.



## Solzhenitsyn: Some Sense, Some Silliness

By James Reston

EDGARTOWN, Mass.—Alexander Solzhenitsyn said so many true and even noble things in his address to the Harvard graduates a few days ago that one wonders why he spoiled his message with so many unfair, provocative, and even silly comparisons on the side.

His attack on the materialism and moral squalor of the Western nations and their selfish subversion of freedom was fair enough.

"Even if we are spared destruction by war," he told the Harvard graduates, "our lives will have to change if we want to save life from self-destruction. We cannot avoid revising the fundamental definitions of human life and human society."

"Is it true that man is above everything? Is there no Superior Spirit above him? Is it right that man's life and society's activities have to be determined by material expansion? Is it permissible to promote such expansion to the detriment of our spiritual integrity?"

These are good questions, which the poet Archibald MacLeish raises with equal eloquence and better balance in his latest book of essays and reflections, "Riders on the Earth." But Solzhenitsyn went beyond questions to conclusions that made Oswald Spengler's "Decline of the West" sound recklessly optimistic.

Solzhenitsyn talked of "a decline

in courage" as perhaps the most striking feature of the Western world today — not only in the United States but in all free nations, and in all parties and particularly among all the political leaders and the intellectual elites.

Our leaders bullied weak countries, he suggested, but were "tongue-tied and paralyzed when they deal with powerful governments and threatening forces, with aggressors and international terrorists."

To be fair, Solzhenitsyn, who was exiled from the Soviet Union four years ago for his criticism of the brutality and inhumanity of the Soviet political system, emphasized

that he was not recommending that system as a substitute for the weaknesses in the West. But he added:

"I could not recommend your society such as it is today as a model for the transformation of ours. Through intense suffering, our country [the Soviet Union] has now achieved a spiritual development of such intensity that the Western system in its present state of spiritual exhaustion does not look attractive."

"A fact which cannot be disputed is the weakening of human beings in the West while in the East they are becoming firmer and stronger. Six decades for our [Soviet] people and three decades for the people of Eastern Europe; during that time we have been through a spiritual training far in advance of Western experience."

### Mind Split Apart

This from the author of the unspeakable tortures of the Soviet prisons and psychiatric wards? This is "a fact which cannot be disputed." The hell it can't. Solzhenitsyn entitled his commencement address at Harvard "A World Split Apart," but for all its brilliant passages, it sounded like the wanderings of a mind split apart.

He suggests that it was the spiritual bankruptcy and physical cowardice of the United States that led to what he calls "the hasty Vietnam capitulation." Hasty? After a generation of slaughter? Lack of courage? It was precisely because the people of the United States still heard some echoes of their spiritual heritage and belief in the sanctity of individual human life that they rose up against the genocide Solzhenitsyn condemns.

There is a fundamental contradiction in this Solzhenitsyn speech. For on the one hand, he argues that "only moral criteria can help the West against communism's strategy," but on the other, that only U.S. military power and will power could have stopped the carnage in Vietnam by continuing it, and avoiding the expansion of Communist power in Southeast Asia.

It is an interesting argument, particularly since it was made when the domino theory didn't seem to be working in Southeast Asia; when the Cambodian Communists and the Vietnamese Communists were fighting each other; when Hanoi was driving the Chinese back into the Peoples Republic; and when all the strident fears at the end of the Vietnam war — the revival of the Sino-Soviet alliance, the Communist conquest of Southeast Asia, India, and the Indian Ocean had not come to pass.

### Sense and Nonsense

Anyway, as commencement speeches go, there is something to be said for Solzhenitsyn. He had something to say, even if it was an odd combination of sense and nonsense. He was right to complain that "hastiness and superficiality are the psychic disease of the Twentieth Century." He had some good tough criticisms to make of the press, even though he sounded in the process a little like Spiro Agnew, and he said some true and poignant things.

After the suffering of decades of violence and oppression, the human soul longs for things higher, warmer and purer than those offered by today's mass living habits, introduced by the revolting invasion of publicity, by TV stupor and by intolerant music.

But at least he was allowed to say all these things, even if he went on too long. On commencement day at Moscow University, if they have one, the "spiritual superiority" of the Soviet Union probably wouldn't have allowed it.

W.F. MILLER  
University of Texas '48

### Warrant Wailing

It is interesting to read the wailing and moaning of James Reston (Herald Tribune, June 3-4) on the recent Supreme Court Ruling concerning search warrants. Since Reston seems so often to speak for the "bleeding heart liberals" one must assume he does so here also. The slightest twinge of the U.S. ethic returning to a more rational approach to the realities of life gives him fits — it reminds one of a spoiled eight-year-old who is told he must eat his spinach before he gets his ice cream.

Some of us hope the Supreme Court will continue to review and "update" some of the "Warren court" idiocies of the 1960s. James Reston notwithstanding.

W.S. MORRIS

### Texas Tales

The report by Nicholas C. Chriss on the course at Rice University on "Living Texas" in your June 3-4 issue simply cannot go without comment. I am one of a small hand of

## Schlesinger Opposes A-Test Ban

By Rowland Evans and Robert Novak

WASHINGTON—During the first week of June, Secretary of Energy James Schlesinger hand-carried a top secret letter to President Carter's office that for the first time injected him squarely into the turmoil over arms control and national security within the administration.

Schlesinger's letter to the president aligned him with the Joint Chiefs of Staff against the proposed five-year "zero-yield" nuclear test ban treaty — a ban on all underground explosions, including the 150-kiloton tests now permitted. As head of the certifying the nation's nuclear arsenal, Schlesinger warned Mr. Carter that nuclear testing is essential to maintain warhead reliability. If asked or directed to testify before Congress, he would say just that.

This gave the uniformed military a badly needed cabinet-level civilian to help slow the rush to a total test ban.

### Indiscreet

Schlesinger's courageous though indiscreet advocacy of higher arms spending in 1975 ended with President Ford naming him as Secretary of Defense. As only one Republican in the Carter cabinet, discretion has been Schlesinger's watchword. He says nothing publicly about national security, and nobody has ever heard him utter one critical word on or off the record, about Jimmy Carter (in contrast to his sometimes pungent off-duty remarks about Richard Nixon and Gerald Ford when he was a cabinet member for them).

But in fact Schlesinger has been distressed by national security policy, particularly by chief disarmament negotiator Paul Warnke's operations. Schlesinger is perceived by some defense-oriented Democrats in Congress as Mr. Carter's ultimate salvation, whom he eventually will call upon to pick up the pieces. But to do this, Schlesinger must establish a record of having warned the president that present policies lead to disaster.

How can this be done unless Schlesinger throws discretion to the winds and trespasses directly into national security? The answer is that the legal jurisdiction of his Department of Energy includes the nuclear-testing laboratories formerly under the old Atomic Energy Commission; Schlesinger has the duty of certifying the reliability of the national stockpile.

Schlesinger's experts at the Energy Department began early to obstruct Warnke's push for quick negotiation of a zero-yield test ban treaty. With atmospheric tests barred by the 1963 treaty and underground tests limited to 150 kilotons by the 1974 treaty, the national laboratories say that it is already difficult to certify reliability of the stockpile; with no testing it will be impossible. As for the Soviets, only continual on-site inspection could verify compliance with a zero-yield ban, and Moscow flatly rejects it.

### Excluded

Such misgivings by both Department of Energy and JCS experts led to their exclusion from hush-hush U.S.-British talks here in mid-April. Nor were they consulted before Mr. Carter signed Executive Decision Memorandum 38 on May 20, calling for a five-year "comprehensive" (presumably zero-yield) treaty with the Russians.

Schlesinger concluded that certain high officials — Warnke and a lesser degree Secretary of State Cyrus Vance — had forced the process too quickly. He felt that was time a high civilian official gave the Joint Chiefs some help. While privately voicing reservations about a five-year zero-yield pact, Secretary of Defense Harold Brown has made no pitch against it. In closed-door testimony before the Senate Armed Services Committee last week, he conceded the difficulties of verification but offered the questionable argument that the treaty would discourage nuclear proliferation.

With the president repeatedly recording his support for the nuclear test ban (that is, zero-yield) and having signed PDM-38 nearly a month ago, the debate would seem to be over. But few decisions are ever final in the Carter administration, particularly when the persuader Schlesinger makes a serious move.

With both the Joint Chiefs and Schlesinger now on record against a zero-yield test ban, a potential has been raised to the strategy of the arms control lobby to push a test ban treaty ahead of SALT II on grounds it would provide to oppose and would provide the climate for the treaty.

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# A U.S. Student's Odyssey of Smuggling and Captivity in East Germany

By Ken Ringle

WINDOM, Minn. (WP) — On last June 16, a slender, bespectacled U.S. student named Alan Van Norman stepped off a Lufthansa flight at West Berlin's Tegel Airport and made his way slowly through the tourist-clogged concourse toward an adventure that would change his life.

He was on his way to meet a man he did not know — with whose help he would try to smuggle an East German family from the gray, heavily guarded world behind the Berlin Wall to freedom in the West. He had never met the people he hoped to help and knew almost nothing about them. He was 21 years old.

For Mr. Van Norman, a postal clerk's son from the little (population 1952) farm town of Windom, Minn., it was a curious venture in international intrigue. As he tells it, he had never been to Germany before, spoke little of the language, was largely apolitical and had little zeal for his mission. Yet there he was, wondering among the pawns and players of espionage at the mass crossings of the lingering Cold War.

"I was supposed to meet my contact at the Hertz Rent-a-Car counter," Mr. Van Norman remembers, "and there was only one other person there as I walked up. His back was to me, and I wondered if he was the one. Then he turned around and said, 'Are you Mr. Van Norman?' I said, 'Yes, I am.' He had already rented a Mercedes 280, and he explained the plan to me as we drove to the hotel."

## U.S. Contact

The contact, Mr. Van Norman says, was a U.S. citizen who "as far as I know had no connection with any intelligence agency. I don't want to talk about him and the other people involved too much, because efforts like mine are still going on. He simply knew these people who wanted to get out."

"I had been told only that we would smuggle them out in a car. He explained that there are two special, four-lane highways, transitways, running from West Berlin to East Germany. And in these transitways, people from the West are allowed to travel to and from Berlin without having their cars searched, provided they don't make any unauthorized stops en route, they don't contact anybody and they don't drop anything off."

"They also must agree that they are subject to East German law while they're on the autobahn. If you agree to these restrictions, you can buy your visa right on the border. You don't have to apply ahead of time."

"One of the autobahns is relatively short — 1 1/2 hours' drive or so — and runs from Berlin to Helmstedt. The other is longer — 3 1/2 hours' drive in length — and runs from Berlin south toward Nuremberg. East Germans freely use both roads, entering and leaving on the interchanges but may not cross the borders at either end."

"I was to drive in on the second road alone about 11 p.m. and stop about 13:45 at one of the Autobahn restaurants where stops are allowed. There I was to contact the man, his wife and their child by means of an inconspicuous hand nod or hand signal. I had been shown their picture."

"At midnight I was to get up and drive away, and they were to follow me in their car. When I didn't see any cars ahead of me or behind me, I was to stop, they were to jump out of their car and jump in my trunk. I was to jump out and shut the trunk and drive on. As long as I stayed on the Autobahn and no body knew I had something in the trunk, they wouldn't search my car."

"The road is heavily patrolled by East German police, but their car would probably not be noticed. It was an East German economy car called a Trabant — an only little thing that breaks down all the time. Anything you drive down an East German road you see about three or four of them every hundred miles sitting beside the road broken down."

## Trial Run

The next day Mr. Van Norman and the contact made a trial run over the route, spotting the restaurant and locating possible pickup points — places where the road was straight and flat enough so that cars approaching from either direction could be spotted well in the distance.

On June 18 they went over the car, making sure there was enough air getting into the trunk. "I was concerned about the shock absorbers and the sag of any load in the trunk," Mr. Van Norman remembers, "but he said not to worry because they didn't check that closely."

After buying some pillows to make the trunk more comfortable, Mr. Van Norman drove his contact to the airport and bade him goodbye. Then he poked around a few museums and waited. At 11 p.m. he bought his transit visa and, after a perfunctory check of documents, crossed the border.

"I was a little nervous, but not terribly so," he remembers. "There was a lot less traffic on the road than during the day, and I was grateful for that. When I got to the restaurant, I walked in, sat down and looked around. They weren't there. I decided to wait."

"I was shocked at what an incredibly dismal place it was, and how terrible everything tasted. The roof was corrugated plastic on top of bare concrete walls. . . The food — mostly goulash and some soup — was wretched, really awful."

"I waited until after midnight because I thought they might be sitting somewhere inconspicuous and follow me when I got up to go. But they didn't. They just weren't there."

## Drove On

Mr. Van Norman drove south for three more hours to the border in the comfort of his Mercedes, listening to Armed Forces Radio and singing along with the Eagles and Elton John. Then he continued on to a spot near Nuremberg, "where a friend who knew of the plan was waiting for me." On June 24 he went back to Berlin to try again.

He made the run three more times between June 24 and July 2 on prearranged contingency dates, but the East German family was never there.

Each time the setup was the same. The contact man would fly in to rent the Mercedes, "because I wasn't old enough to rent a car." He also would reimburse Mr. Van Norman for expenses such as his plane ticket and hotel, but no other money. Mr. Van Norman says, "I changed hands. It is unlikely that his repeated trips were noticed, because the Autobahns carry a heavy load of traffic, including many regular commuters."

After the family failed to show up July 2, Mr. Van Norman flew to England, where he had first been approached about the smuggling effort the year before. A church camp counselor in Minnesota, he had learned as a teen-ager about a Lutheran center in the English Midlands called Harthorpe Hall and had worked there as a gardener for most of 1976. The center's international staff included many religious refugees from all over the world and it was there that another staff member asked him if he would be

willing to help bring a family out of East Germany.

"My first reaction was, 'Oh, boy, I'll get to be a hero.' But then I said, 'That's pretty dumb. This is no place for heroics. These people are laying everything on the line to get out. If it doesn't work, that's it for them. If you're looking for a place to play hero, you'd better look somewhere else.'"

"But then I thought that here I was, with no wife or children. If I got caught, it would only be a year or two out of my life. It seemed like a little enough thing to do to help somebody."

At first the escape had been planned for that summer, but there were delays. Mr. Van Norman was told to return to the United States and come back the following year. Early last year he was contacted by phone and told to be in Berlin June 16.

Since it was now July, he went to England to collect a friend, then traveled through Greece, Switzerland and Italy, but he was back in Berlin Aug. 1 for one more try.

From the beginning, Aug. 1 had been the emergency date if everything else failed. This time the contact man came and went on the train, staying only long enough to rent the Mercedes, eat dinner and have a drink with Mr. Van Norman in a nearby pub. The young smuggler had about had it with the refugee business.

## Finally, a Sighting

"I had been traveling a lot and not getting much sleep," he remembers. "I was real tired and I wasn't expecting them to be there at all."

"But as soon as I turned off the Autobahn for the restaurant, I noticed the car in front of me was a Trabant. And when I saw the people get out of the car, it was them."

"I decided, 'This is it. Now you have to do everything just right.' 'I didn't make any signal to them until we were all set to go. I wasn't sure they had seen me and I lit up a cigarette. I don't smoke, but

I was just trying a play-act kind of thing. I took a stroll through the parking lot, smoking my cigarette, and as I passed their car, I saw them in it and gave a short nod of my head."

"Then I got in my car and they took off and I took off behind them. When we got out on the highway, I pulled in front of them and they followed. We drove like that for about 70 miles."

"Finally traffic thinned out enough to make the switch. I tapped my brakes and pulled over and stopped real quick. They pulled over behind me and jumped out of their car and started getting into my trunk, which I had unlocked at the restaurant. But they took much longer to make the switch than I had expected."

"While they were getting in, I saw headlights coming behind us. I thought, 'Jeez, folks, hurry up, would you? Maybe we should just call off the whole thing right now.' But it was the last chance, so I decided to go for broke. The car drove on by. I jumped out and shut the trunk and drove off."

"In some respects this was just another run for me, because I had done it so often. But I was real tired and more worried about staying awake than anything else."

As he approached the border installations, Mr. Van Norman noticed something else: His headlights were now shining well above the roadway because of the weight in the trunk.

"That worried me," he remembers. "I was afraid that would show. So when I got to the well-lit area of the checkpoint, I switched off my headlights."

"The border installations began nearly 3 miles from the border itself, and I got through the first checkpoint OK. At the second checkpoint, a young officer asked for my passport and was looking at it when a muscular officer asked for a crewcut came up and asked for the passport and looked at it."

"Then he looked at me and tried to make his eyes bore into my skull. In German he said 'Shut off your engine, roll up your window and come with me.' They had spotted the sagging shocks."

Then began, for Alan Van Norman, a nine-month captivity in an Orwellian world of gray walls, empty corridors and shouting interrogators — a world that forced him to battle to keep his sanity and drove him at times, he says, to consider suicide.

"I was never really physically mistreated," he says, "and I never saw anyone who really was. But the psychological pressures were very, very hard."

One of the things that probably helped save him, he says, was the absurd, comic-opera blustering of his captors. "The officer who arrested me was dressed in one of those baggy, shapeless uniforms you see in socialist countries: one size fits all. He looked perfectly ridiculous, but he was trying to appear very, very tough. He would have been a bit more intimidating if he hadn't been trying so hard, but they are a very defensive, paranoid bunch."

The officer took him into a small room shouted at him in German. Mr. Van Norman said, but "I never did find out what he was saying. I explained that I didn't speak German, but that just seemed to make him shout louder. Then another man came in and they took me back to the car. One look and I said to myself, 'Well, I guess this is all over.'"

"They had surrounded the car with steel barriers so no one could see it, and inside the barriers were 15 or 20 guards, some with submachine guns and the others with dogs. And they told me to open the trunk. At that point I wasn't really prepared to argue. So I opened it."

"But as soon as I got it opened far enough so they could see the people inside, the officer who had arrested me slammed it shut again, grabbed me by the coat collar and threw me against a wall and started to search me."

"Then they opened the trunk and a photographer took pictures play-by-play as the people got out."

## Never Saw Couple

He never saw the couple again but has since heard that they are still in jail.

"They handcuffed me and took me into another room, where I was stripped and searched. And then they began to question me."

Mr. Van Norman had been arrested at 2:55 a.m. He was questioned until 6. "It was all in German, which was pretty stupid. I told them over and over again I didn't speak German, but they didn't want to wait for an interpreter. A couple of people there knew a few English words and they tried to do what they could, but that just confused the issue."

"When they couldn't make me understand, they just yelled louder and faster. It was a ridiculous kind of interrogation. I finally got so tired about 5 a.m. I just fell asleep while they were shouting at me. They were pretty upset about that."

At length, Mr. Van Norman was transferred to a city jail for further questioning and from there to a prison in East Berlin, where he was questioned from 8 a.m. to 5 p.m. five times a week for three months. There, at least, there were interpreters.

"I admitted right away to having the people in my trunk and to the basic plan for getting them out. But I lied a little around the edges to protect some people and left others out of the story altogether. They never did catch me lying."

"My trial was a complete charade. It took two hours, after which they emerged promptly with a six-page record which had obviously been typed up before the proceedings started. I was sentenced to 2 1/2 years for something like improper use of the transitway. After that they pretty much left me alone and eventually transferred me to another prison."

While in the interrogation pris-



Alan Van Norman after his release in Berlin last month.

on, Mr. Van Norman said, he never saw anyone but his cellmate, his interrogator and the interpreter. "They would arrange it so the halls were empty whenever I was moved from the cell to the office. It was all arranged to make you feel isolated and hungry to talk. I never learned anyone's name or rank."

"I did exchange some words with the interpreter, who was a kind of stacked woman about 45. She was the only person who acted like a human being, and after a while I began having fantasies about her. But for the most part prison life was simply empty and gray."

"The food was terrible. Breakfast was a couple of pieces of bread and

some lard, with maybe a little piece of sausage. Lunch was a potato or some cabbage in some sort of soup. Dinner was breakfast all over again. Occasionally there was a piece of fruit. It was pretty miserable, but you could survive. A lot of prisoners complained, but if you complain you just get depressed, and there's no one to lift your spirits but yourself. So I just took what I was given and tried to stay healthy."

"To fight all that, I forced myself to live entirely in the present, taking each day as it came. Each morning, when I woke up, I said to myself: 'If I waste this day, it's my own fault. There is something I can accomplish today.' So I made up songs and poems. I learned German from the other prisoners. And I tried to stay busy. But it was very, very hard, and at times I found it difficult to reflect my desire to keep on living."

He thought about using his glasses to slit his wrists but most prisoners who tried to slit their wrists had been found before they died. "Finally I decided that if I killed myself, I would do it with the electric razor they gave us by electrocuting myself in the wash stand sink."

The lifeless, gray world of prison was doubly hard for Mr. Van Norman, who had grown up among the soft green cottonwoods, willows and crystal lakes of southwestern Minnesota. A cineast and birdwatcher, he was a biology student at Concordia College in Meridian, Minn., and was preparing for a career in ornithology.

## Shadowed Existence

But there were no windows in the interrogation prison, and even in the general prison the exercise yard was a tiny, narrow enclosure surrounded by high concrete walls. Prisoners were herded out there in the early morning while the yard was still in shadow. For four months he never saw the sun.

On May 1, Mr. Van Norman was released by the East Germans as part of a three-way prisoner exchange between East and West.

The deal included the release by the United States of Robert Thompson, a former Air Force intelligence clerk sentenced to 30 years in prison 13 years ago for passing secrets to the Russians, and the release by the Communist-controlled government of Mozambique of Myron Marcus, a 24-year-old Israeli who had been jailed there since his light plane was forced down during a flight from Rhodesia to South Africa.

Few had known that Mr. Van Norman was even in prison. The State Department had been notified several weeks after his arrest. His parents decided that the less publicity there was about his case, the greater chance he had of getting out.

"They didn't think I'd crack up in there," he says. "They used to write me letters saying, 'We have great faith in your hard head.' Mr. Van Norman emerged with characteristic dry humor. A Woody Allen figure who smuggled his prison clothes out with him as a joke on his captors and, perhaps, on himself. When asked at a Berlin press conference what he would do now, he replied, "Oh, I don't know. Maybe go have a beer."

But now that he is back at his parents' home, he finds that he has changed. "I think the greatest thing I learned in prison is how much we waste — whether it's time or simply materials. When I got back, I brought a friend of mine a present, and she took it out of the box and threw the box away. I was appalled."

"In prison, if we had had a box like that, we would have cut it up to make playing cards. Or a chess set. Or papier-mache dice. We saved everything. One man had found the pull-tab off a zipper and had used it to unscrew a tiny screw and he carried those things around for months. Everyone envied him for having such valuable things. We knew he would find a use for them some day. 'Not needing something is one thing. But not using it is something else.'"

# French Communists Flaunting Party, Hoping for Open Forum

By Flori Lewis

PARIS (NYT) — A new current is stirring in the French left, bringing together representatives of a broad sweep of views in opposition to Communist Party orthodoxy, from extremists to ecologists and moderate reformers.

While the movement was brought about by the defeat of the left in the French national elections in March, it could have important long-term implications not only in France but also in other Western European countries that were intrigued for a time with the idea of Eurocommunism as the new direction leftward.

The French Communist Party is currently swamped in internal controversy over whether it had deliberately caused left's defeat and whether it should embark on self-reform much more profound than it has tried so far.

The way the argument has been going, the staid more-or-less orthodox leadership is winning.

## Attacks on Critics

The leadership tied one hand behind its back in the campaign against its dissidents when the party's secretary-general, Georges Marchais, promised not to use the weapon of exclusion, which is, in effect, excommunication. But it has begun to use vague threats of "political retaliation" and there has been a series of fierce attacks on internal critics, leading to speculation outside the party that the Communists are on their way to revising their ultimate form of discipline.

That would probably force them back into what French Communists call "the ghetto," a tight and cozy organizational life in isolation from the mainstream of the nation's affairs, bringing clear ideology but no serious hope of winning power.

According to Jean Elleinstein, a leading Communist theoretician who has become a dissident within the party, what its leaders now fear most is the decision of the new broad movement to launch a new paper.

## Sell Stock

Ironically, a group of very diverse people who have joined with Mr. Elleinstein to publish the weekly, to be called "Maintenant," have turned to the capitalist device of selling stock to finance their paper. Advertisements have appeared in the non-Communist press offering a total of 15,000 shares at the equivalent of about \$70 a share. The advertisement put the basic ideas succinctly.

"We have never worked together," it said. "Communists, Socialists, PSU [a left-wing Socialist splinter group], extreme left militants, feminists, ecologists, trade unionists, people on the left with or without a party card — all too often we just glared at each other like chine dogs. For the first time in the history of this country, we have decided to create something together. Not a club, nor a cartel, nor a party newspaper. Our challenge: a socialism far from the demagoguery of social democracy, Stalinist gulags, technocratic shackles. . . . The appeal was signed by over



Jean Elleinstein



Georges Marchais

100 prominent people in the movement mentioned — a remarkable coalescence in the bitterly fragmented history of the French left.

## 10th Anniversary

Last weekend, 10,000 persons attended a meeting in Paris observing the 10th anniversary of the May, 1968, unrest in France. It was led by members of the group along with Trotskyists, a Spanish Communist Party official and Leonid

Plyusch, the former Ukrainian mathematician who has become a prime figure in the campaign against Soviet mistreatment of dissidents.

Mr. Plyusch, who was a model for one of Alexander Solzhenitsyn's heroes, was imprisoned in an insane asylum before he was able to leave the Soviet Union.

Mr. Elleinstein, who insists that he intends to remain a member of the French Communist Party, drew intense applause when, after refer-

ring to Mr. Plyusch, he said there were "thousands of Dreyfuses in the Soviet Union today who must be saved from repression."

Recently, he and about 350 other Communist intellectuals signed a manifesto demanding an end to "democratic centralism" and a right to open debate inside the French Communist Party.

"We have learned that we must join on the first issue of internal party democracy instead of letting the leadership divide us, even

though we disagree deeply on other issues," Mr. Elleinstein said, adding that since publication the manifesto had acquired 1,000 signatures of Communists.

The party leadership has attacked these critics as "factionalists" who would destroy the party, demanded unquestioning support from all other members, and proclaimed that its vacillating line in the last few years has been "correct on every point."

But there have been many signs of restiveness among the Communist rank and file, and reports from around the country have told of members throwing away their party cards in disgust.

While the range of opinion among members of the Maintenant group is so vast that it is hard to see how they can possibly work together and form any kind of cohesive political force, it is precisely their hope to provide an intellectual platform where every kind of view can be expressed openly and resoundingly.

## Absorb Extremists

Moderate leftists in France feel that the group could absorb extremists and prevent their slipping, through frustration, into terrorist organizations like the Red Brigades in Italy.

The Communists involved continue to speak of Eurocommunism as a goal. But the reaction of the French party leadership has made it clear that the new movement is in fact a substitute for the now moribund idea of cooperation among the French, Italian and Spanish Communist parties.

French Communists fear being outflanked on the left, as the Ital-

# Can Africa Military Regimes Restore Civilian Rule?

By David Lamb

NAIROBI — The military governments of three African nations — Ghana, Upper Volta and Nigeria — are laying the foundation for returning to civilian rule. All are finding it a difficult transition, full of obstacles and temptations.

No military government in Africa has ever surrendered power voluntarily. In fact, no government has ever changed hands peacefully through the electoral process in the 20 years since colonial Africa started breaking up into independent nations.

Some political observers contend that a multiparty democratic system is a luxury that Africa cannot afford at this stage of its development. It was to refute that argument that the governments of Ghana, Upper Volta and Nigeria embarked on their plans for civilian rule.

Of the three, Ghana is having the most difficult time, and the intentions of its government are the most open to suspicion. Pressured to step down by a middle-class revolt last year, Ghana's government realized it had not the slightest chance of winning an election against civilian parties.

## Ghana's Union Plan

So the head of state, Gen. Ignatius Kutu Acheampong, 46, who seized power in 1972, pushed forward a plan for a union government that would include both civilian and military elements. On March 30, fewer than 43 percent of the eligible voters went to the polls and, according to the government, endorsed the union proposal by a margin of 53 percent to 47 percent.

Gen. Acheampong's first response was to ban the three largest anti-government parties, saying, "There is no further justification for the existence of political parties." Within a week, 17 leading civilian politicians were arrested, and dozens of others, including the electoral commissioner, fled into hiding or exile.

Despite charges that the referendum was rigged, Gen. Acheampong is proceeding with plans for a general election, June 15, 1979, and a

return to constitutional government two weeks later. If Gen. Acheampong survives politically that long, the name of Ghana's probable president is hardly a secret.

In Upper Volta, where the military government is probably the most liberal in Africa, President Sanguou Lamizana, 62, was telling confidants only a few months ago he was ready to retire from military and political life when the soldiers returned to the barracks this year.

But when Upper Voltans went to the polls May 14, Gen. Lamizana was a candidate for president. He failed to win the needed majority against seven opposition parties, and a runoff election was scheduled.

Recently, Gen. Lamizana won the runoff — diplomatic sources say it was fair and honest — by 200,000 votes over his nearest opponent.

## 9,000-Man Army Waiting

Gen. Lamizana plans to form soon Upper Volta's first civilian government in 13 years, but he has let it be known that the 9,000-man army is waiting in the wings if the experiment fails.

Nigeria has taken the most meticulous steps among Africa's 19 military governments to revert to civilian rule. The military seized power in Africa's most populous country in 1966 and has been making plans for four years to relinquish power in November next year.

It has debated and drafted a new constitution, which provides for a U.S.-style system including a president, a senate and a house of representatives. Most neutral observers believe that the Nigerian head of state, Lt. Gen. Olusegun Obasanjo, 40, is firmly committed to the promise of — and the timetable for — civilian rule.

The transition appeared to be going smoothly until last month, when bloody clashes between students and soldiers erupted on several university campuses.

The apparent cause was an announcement increasing boarding fees for students. The military, however, contends that the students were being used by "unpatriotic and hostile interests" intent on disrupting plans for a civilian government.

Los Angeles Times

# 2d Airline Link To London Goes To Los Angeles

WASHINGTON, June 11 — President Carter has picked Los Angeles as the second U.S. city to offer nonstop service to London by two U.S. airlines. Under an order signed Friday, Pan American World Airways will compete with Trans World Airlines on the route.

Pan Am plans an inaugural jumbo flight from Los Angeles Thursday. The airline says it has already booked 21,000 seats from Los Angeles International to London's Heathrow Airport.

British Airways also flies the route nonstop. A second British carrier remains to be named.

Mr. Carter's order confirmed an April 19 recommendation by the Civil Aeronautics Board that Los Angeles be chosen over Boston as the U.S. city, in addition to New York, with "dual designation" to provide the competitive nonstop service to London authorized under a 1977 agreement with Britain. Twelve U.S. cities have been cleared for single-carrier service to London.

Boston, which opposed the CAB recommendation in a rearguard court action, still hopes for "dual designation" under a new interim agreement with Britain. Mr. Carter wrote Secretary of State Cyrus Vance Friday directing him to continue to seek British acceptance of a new interim agreement, which the president first proposed in a May 16 letter to British Prime Minister James Callaghan.

Los Angeles Times











Sales in 100s					Net Ch'ge	Sales in 100s					Net Ch'ge	Sales in 100s					Net Ch'ge
High	Low	Last				High	Low	Last				High	Low	Last			

(Continued on Page 11)

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## INTERNATIONAL BONDS

**(a weekly list of non-dollar-denominated issues)**

DM Bonds (average prices)		Pechiney 8½-89.....		104½		108½	
Arbed 6½-87.....	101½	S.D.R. 9½-87.....	108	108	108	108	108
Asiet Entwickl. Bk.7.55.....	101.40	S.D.R. 9½-85.....	107	107	107	107	107
Australasia 5½-89.....	104.00	Swt. Oil Ind. 8-88.....	103	104	103	104	103
Brasilia 8½-88.....	101.00	Swed. State Pk. 85.....	111	112	111	112	111
Brasilia 6½-85.....	100.80	Canadian Dollars					
C C C 5 7-89.....	104.35	Compac 9½-83.....	99½	100½	99½	100½	100½
C F F 8½-85.....	104.15	Ford Pk. 8½-88.....	99½	100½	99½	100½	100½
C F F 8½-85.....	108.00	GMAC 9½-83.....	100½	101½	100½	101½	100½
C F F 6½-84.....	102¾	Hudson Bay 10½-81.....	102½	102½	102½	102½	102½
C N P 6-87.....	100½	Manitoba 9½-85.....	99½	100½	99½	100½	100½
C N P 8½-85.....	99½	Sask. Canada Pk. 88.....	100½	100½	100½	100½	100½
E I B 6½-84.....	107.00	Royal 9½-80.....	100½	100½	100½	100½	100½
E I B 8½-85.....	101½	Texasoil 10-84.....	1-2½	103½	1-2½	103½	103½
Euroflora 8-83.....	110¾	Toronto Dominion 82.....	100½	100½	100½	100½	100½
Hydro Ontario 6½-87.....	102.50	Union Corp. Pk. 84-86.....	102½	102½	102½	102½	102½
Europair 7-83.....	106.00	European Currency Units					
Europair 6½-87.....	101.00	S.Africa 8½-84.....	99½	100	99½	100	100
E W 7½-83.....	107.90	E.N.E. 7½-83.....	100½	101½	100½	101½	100½
Finland 7-87.....	102.00	Euroflora 7¾-81.....	102½	-	102½	-	102½
Forssmaks 5½-90.....	98½	Interflora 7½-86.....	102	-	102	-	102
Gen Zentralfk Wien 6-87.....	101.20	For trading in DM					
Hydro Ontario 6½-87.....	102.50	French Francs					
I A D 7-87.....	105.00	BAF 7½-87.....	99½	85	86	99½	86
I A D 6½-88.....	101½	CAN 9½-84.....	99½	99½	99½	99½	99½
I C 7½-87.....	105.20	CECA 101-82.....	99½	100½	99½	100½	99½
I C 1½-87.....	104.00	Charbonnages 101-82.....	101	102	101	102	101
Kingd of Denmark 6-88.....	99.90	Cim Lafarge 7½-87.....	82½	81½	82½	81½	82½
Kingd of Denm 5½-84.....	100.00	Crédit Fran. 10½-82.....	101½	101½	101½	101½	101½
Köln 6½-88.....	100.00	E I B 7½-88.....	80½	81½	80½	81½	80½
Kopenhagen 7½-86.....	106.90	Paribas 10½-82.....	99½	100½	99½	100½	99½
Montreal 7-87.....	102.25	Peugeot 7½-87.....	99½	100½	99½	100½	99½
Norddeutsche 7-87.....	100.00	Quebec Prov 7½-87.....	81½	82½	81½	82½	81½
Neusseland 7-87.....	101½	Rhone-Paulinc 10½-80.....	100	101	100	101	100
Neusseland 5½-84.....	104.15	St. Gobain 6½-80.....	99	-	99	-	99
Norfolk 6½-87.....	100.70	Uy. Kuhlmann 8-78.....	82	83	82	83	82
Norwegian 6-87.....	103.40	Guilders					
Oesterreich 6½-85.....	103.35	ABN 9½-79.....	102½	103	102½	103	102½
Quebec Provinz 7½-87.....	106.00	AMRO 9½-79.....	102½	103	102½	103	102½
Quebec Hydro 6½-87.....	103.60	Arbeid 7½-87.....	99½	99½	99½	99½	99½
Sanki 6½-87.....	103.00	BP 6½-79.....	99½	99½	99½	99½	99½
Sanki Steamship 8½-84.....	101.45	Cons Foods 6½-80.....	101	101½	101	101½	101
Sanki Steamship 7-84.....	101.45	Euroflora 5½-79.....	99	99½	99	99½	99
Schweden 6-89.....	103.65	E I B 9½-79.....	102½	103½	102½	103½	102½
Voeet 6½-87.....	103.40	Gavett 6½-79.....	99½	99½	99½	99½	99½
Weilbank 6½-87.....	102¾	Hell Inn 6½-79.....	100	100½	100	100½	100
Weilbank 6½-85.....	102¾	KLM 6½-79.....	99½	100½	99½	100½	99½
Weilbank 5½-70.....	96.80	Ned Gas Un. 9½-79.....	103	103½	103	103½	103
Units of Account DM Basis		New Zealand 6½-79.....	100½	101	100½	101	100½
Comm Urb 8-86.....	137	Phillip 6-79.....	100½	101½	100½	101½	100½
C C A 8-86.....	136	Sf. Brands 6½-79.....	99½	100	99½	100	99½
C C A 8-86.....	136	Luxembourg Francs					
C C A 8-86.....	136	Asion Bank 6½-87.....	94	96	94	96	94
Denmark 8-86.....	136	E I B 7086.....	99½	99½	99½	99½	99½
E.S.B. (Irl) 8½-86.....	136	Burgen 7½-87.....	99½	99½	99½	99½	99½
Finland 7-87.....	102	Cons Eur 7-87.....	93	95	93	95	93
Manitoba 7-89.....	104	Denmark 6½-87.....	90½	92½	90½	92½	90½
Nancy 8-86.....	137	Gr. Hel 6½-87.....	89½	91½	89½	91½	89½
Norpes 7¾-86.....	136	Industria 7-87.....	91½	92½	91½	92½	91½
Norwegian 6-87.....	103	ISE 6½-87.....	94	96	94	96	94
S.D.R. 8-86.....	136	Rider 6½-87.....	96	98	96	98	96
Apel 9½-85.....	105	Sloter 7½-87.....	95	96	95	96	95
Asiet 10-86.....	106	Kreditlux Indices					
Cop City 8½-86.....	99½	(Base 100 May 91)					
Cop City 9½-85.....	107½	UC 17.....	24.5/1978	9A/1978	24.5/1978	9A/1978	24.5/1978
Cop City 9½-85.....	107½	UC 9.....	119.85	122.46	119.85	122.46	119.85
C.C.A. 9½-85.....	109¾	UC 9.....	106.80	109.10	106.80	109.10	106.80
Cop Tel 9½-85.....	110¾	FF.....	103.01	105.63	103.01	105.63	103.01
Ensa 9½-85.....	109	F.L.....	111.24	111.50	111.24	111.50	111.24
Futun 10-87.....	107¾	F.F.....	102.54	102.72	102.54	102.72	102.54
G.I.S. 9½-83.....	104	Old Court DOLLAR COMMODITY TRUST					
Helinski 10-83.....	110	Prices on June 7th, 1978					
Iceland 9½-86.....	103½	U.S. \$25.85 Bids; U.S. \$27.40 Offer.					
Iceland 9½-86.....	103½	Neat delisted on June 22nd, 1978					
Iceland 10-84.....	112	N.M. ROTHSCHILD ASSET					
Imatiron 8-87.....	107½	MANAGEMENT CO. LTD.					
Imatiron 9½-85.....	114½	P.O. Box 58, Guernsey, C.I.					
Ind M 9½-83.....	107¾	Tel.: Georgetown 26741, Telex: 41507.					
Ireland 9½-87.....	106¼						
Ireland 9½-87.....	106¼						
K.L.L. 7¾-93.....	102						
Manitoba 9½-85.....	110¼						
Osia 8½-92.....	105½						
Osia 8½-92.....	105½						
Osia 10-81.....	105¾						

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## Euromarket

(Continued from Page 9, Col. 4)

There are no good reasons for German residents to buy DM Eurobonds.

At the same time, non-residents do not have much of an incentive to buy Eurobonds unless they believe that the mark will appreciate substantially against the dollar. Yields on dollar bonds are higher than the DM equivalent so that a considerable appreciation of the mark would be needed for the investor to come out even on a DM investment.

In a recent tender offer, the German government sold about 1.39 billion DM of three-year notes at 99.9 bearing 5 percent to yield 5.04 percent and about 1.27 billion DM of four-year notes at 99.9 bearing 5.25 percent to yield 5.28 percent. In comparison, Norway's recent 250 million-DM, five-year notes bearing 4.375 percent were trading at 97.25 to yield 5.01 percent.

Meanwhile, the Bundesbank has announced a 750-million-DM, 10-year issue of the federal railways at 99.9 bearing 6 percent to yield 6.14 percent.

In the Eurobond market, a 100-million-DM, 10-year issue of Elf-Aquitaine bearing 5.25 percent was trading at 95.5 to yield 5.86 percent. Thus, it would seem likely that a substantial downward adjustment of Eurobond bond prices will be needed before the yields are attractive to residents.

The offerings approved by the capital market subcommittee comprise a 100-million-DM bond for the city of Koblenz, a 100-million-DM issue for Austria, a 100-million-DM issue for Norges Kommunalbank and a 30-million-DM issue for Ricoh, the Japanese office equipment company.

Eurobond offerings in Deutsche marks had been suspended on May 12 after it became apparent that the market had not been able to absorb a heavy volume of new issues.

Commerzbank announced that it previously announced 100-million-DM bond with warrants, being

offered by its Luxembourg subsidiary, would be priced at par and carry a coupon of 3.5 percent. The 10-year bond will be offered until June 16. The warrants give purchasers the right to buy five shares of 218 DM.

After British authorities introduced a credit squeeze last week to break rapid expansion of the domestic money supply, the market outlook for sterling-denominated Eurobonds appeared to be grim. On the one hand, the cost to dealers of financing positions was forced up to the point where bond inventories at present prices have to be financed at a loss. On the other hand, yields available on domestic U.K. government bond issues were still more than a point higher than Eurosterling yields so that dealers had little hope of finding buyers for such issues unless they marked their prices down sharply.

Citicorp's \$25-million, 10 percent bonds of 1993 were quoted at around 90.25 to yield 11.38 percent at maturity. In comparison, a 15-year, 12.5 percent U.K. Treasury issue was available at 98.38 to yield 13.15 percent on a Eurobond equivalent basis. Meanwhile, one-month interbank Eurosterling deposits were quoted at 12.38 percent offered Friday compared with the current yield for Citicorp's issue of 11.08 percent.

**Eurobond Yields\***  
Week Ended June 9,  
(U.S. Dollars)

International institutions	8.39 %
Industrial, long term	8.76 %
Industrial, medium term	8.71 %
Canadian dollars, medium term	9.5 %
French franc, long term	10.36 %
Unit of acc. long term	7.67 %

\* Calculated by Luxembourg Stock Exchange

**Market Turnover**  
Week Ended June 9,  
(Millions of U.S. Dollars)

Total	1256.2	1056.4	200.8
Codel	1,631	1,296.1	335.2

## Financial Anxiety Shown In U.S. Primary Elections

(Continued from Page 9, Col. 8)

By the chairman of the Federal Reserve Board, William Miller, to obtain further reductions in federal spending. He wants to see a budget deficit of \$30 billion or less in fiscal 1979, less than \$40 billion in 1980, and less than \$20 billion in 1981 and zero the following year.

It is Mr. Miller's tough talk, which already resulted in the president's decision to reduce his tax-cut proposals, that has most encouraged the business community and the financial markets. They believe that they have a powerful friend who understands the basic remedy for inflation and who may have more clout than anyone else in getting the administration to accept his medicine.

There have been reports that one other presidential adviser has privately been counseling the same prescription. It is said that the president has agreed to allow them to search for possible additional cuts of between \$3 billion and \$5 billion in the upcoming fiscal year.

Meanwhile, a measure of con-

sumer concern over inflation and the tax squeeze on personal budgets was seen in the latest Conference Board survey. The research organization reported that confidence of Americans sharply deteriorated in May, with buying plans declining precipitously. The rapid pace of inflation was blamed for deflating consumer spirits.

## Portland Takes Thompson as Top NBA Pick

NEW YORK, June 11 (AP) — The Portland Trail Blazers made Mychal Thompson of Minnesota the No. 1 pick of the National Basketball Association college draft as they sought to bolster their front line.

Larry Bird, a 6-foot-9 All-American from Indiana State, was the player rated most likely to succeed by the pro scouts. But Bird has one year of college eligibility left and says he intends to play for Indiana State next winter, so the Blazers decided to go for the sure thing in Friday's draft.

Originally, the No. 1 pick belonged to Indiana. But when the Pacers were unable to talk Bird into signing, they swapped that choice to Portland in exchange for guard Johnny Davis and the No. 3 pick overall, which they used to take 10 forward Rick Robey of Kentucky.

In all, five teams passed on Bird before the Boston Celtics decided to take the gamble. Kansas City, picking second, took All-American guard Phil Ford of North Carolina. The Kings hope their backcourt problems are solved for years to come with Ford and last year's No. 1, Otis Birdsong.

The New York Knicks, choosing fourth, raised some eyebrows with their selection of 6-4 guard Mike Richardson of Montana. But the scouts considered him the best guard available. College basketball's player of the year, 6-6 guard Butch Lee of Marquette, was the 10th player chosen, going to Atlanta. A total of 202 players were taken in 10 rounds of drafting.



Ken Norton has hands up as Larry Holmes delivers blow to head.

## Holmes Defeats Norton In Hard-Fought Decision

By Dave Anderson

LAS VEGAS, June 11 (NYT) — For more than a decade, Muhammad Ali has been proclaiming "and when I retire, the game will go to the graveyard." But Friday night Larry Holmes and Ken Norton provided the disclaimer.

In a reminder that boxing is bigger than any boxer, their brawling struggle for the World Boxing Council's championship was the most memorable heavyweight title fight since "The Thrilla in Manila" when Ali and Joe Frazier destroyed each other nearly three years ago. Larry Holmes emerged as a semi-champion, as Leon Spinks is in New Orleans, the Ali era is all but over. It will linger but it's over.

The heavyweight division now belongs to Larry Holmes, Ken Norton, Leon Spinks, perhaps Jimmy Young if he gets back in shape and all the kids out there in the gyms. The game won't go to the graveyard.

But the Ali era apparently will linger on, no matter what the outcome of his Spinks rematch.

## Classic Round

On my score card Friday night, Norton was ahead on points, 144-142; translated into rounds, that's 8-6 with one even, the 15th. As that classic round ended, I marked it for Norton but changed it to even because neither boxer deserved to lose it. Although I had no quarrel with the two judges who voted for Holmes, 143-142, or 8-7 in rounds, the fight was too close for a loud quarrel. Not even Norton had a loud quarrel, unlike his disenchanted when Ali was awarded a controversial split decision over him at Yankee Stadium nearly two years ago.

"I knew I won that one very, very decisively," Norton said. "This I thought I won, but it was a close fight. Larry fought gallantly. I'm not as dejected as against Ali." Norton also acknowledged having made a mistake in letting Holmes win the first few rounds, hoping that the challenger would "spend his energy." That was the same mistake Ali made against Spinks four months ago. Even though Ali was giving away 12 years to Spinks, while Norton was giving away four years to Holmes, it's strange that an older boxer should assume that a younger boxer will tire sooner.

Norton always makes a mistake that costs him a big fight. He did not do enough in the last round to im-

## Major League Standings

NATIONAL LEAGUE			
	W	L	Pct.
Philadelphia	31	21	.595
Chicago	31	22	.586
St. Louis	27	26	.509
New York	27	26	.509
Pittsburgh	24	29	.452
San Francisco	22	27	.446
Cincinnati	22	27	.446
Los Angeles	21	28	.429
Atlanta	21	28	.429
San Diego	20	29	.408
Houston	19	30	.388
Montreal	18	31	.365
San Francisco	17	32	.346
Los Angeles	16	33	.327
San Diego	15	34	.308
San Francisco	14	35	.289
Los Angeles	13	36	.269
San Diego	12	37	.250
San Francisco	11	38	.230
Los Angeles	10	39	.211
San Diego	9	40	.192
San Francisco	8	41	.173
Los Angeles	7	42	.154
San Diego	6	43	.135
San Francisco	5	44	.116
Los Angeles	4	45	.097
San Diego	3	46	.078
San Francisco	2	47	.059
Los Angeles	1	48	.040
San Diego	0	49	.021
San Francisco	0	50	.002

## Rono Sets Record

VIENNA, June 11 (Reuters) — Henry Rono of Kenya set a world record for the 10,000 meters here today of 27 minutes 22.47 seconds, eight seconds inside the old mark. The previous record of 27:30.5 was held by fellow Kenyan Samson Kimomba.

## NYSE Averages

	High	Low	Net
Index	117.25	116.85	+0.40
Transp.	14.45	14.35	+0.10
Indus.	39.95	39.75	+0.20
Finance	60.05	59.85	+0.20
Commodities	54.15	53.95	+0.20

# Treasury Bills

	Bid	Ask	Yld
01/15	2.30	6.68	6.78
01/22	2.30	7.14	7.24
01/29	2.30	7.14	7.24
02/05	2.30	7.14	7.24
02/12	2.30	7.14	7.24
02/19	2.30	7.14	7.24
02/26	2.30	7.14	7.24
03/05	2.30	7.14	7.24
03/12	2.30	7.14	7.24
03/19	2.30	7.14	7.24
03/26	2.30	7.14	7.24
04/02	2.30	7.14	7.24
04/09	2.30	7.14	7.24
04/16	2.30	7.14	7.24
04/23	2.30	7.14	7.24
04/30	2.30	7.14	7.24
05/07	2.30	7.14	7.24
05/14	2.30	7.14	7.24
05/21	2.30	7.14	7.24
05/28	2.30	7.14	7.24
06/04	2.30	7.14	7.24
06/11	2.30	7.14	7.24
06/18	2.30	7.14	7.24
06/25	2.30	7.14	7.24
07/02	2.30	7.14	7.24
07/09	2.30	7.14	7.24
07/16	2.30	7.14	7.24
07/23	2.30	7.14	7.24
07/30	2.30	7.14	7.24
08/06	2.30	7.14	7.24
08/13	2.30	7.14	7.24
08/20	2.30	7.14	7.24
08/27	2.30	7.14	7.24
09/03	2.30	7.14	7.24
09/10	2.30	7.14	7.24
09/17	2.30	7.14	7.24
09/24	2.30	7.14	7.24
10/01	2.30	7.14	7.24
10/08	2.30	7.14	7.24
10/15	2.30	7.14	7.24
10/22	2.30	7.14	7.24
10/29	2.30	7.14	7.24
11/05	2.30	7.14	7.24
11/12	2.30	7.14	7.24
11/19	2.30	7.14	7.24
11/26	2.30	7.14	7.24
12/03	2.30	7.14	7.24
12/10	2.30	7.14	7.24
12/17	2.30	7.14	7.24
12/24	2.30	7.14	7.24
12/31	2.30	7.14	7.24







## Spain Beats Sweden

## Brazil Advances, To Cup Round 2

BUENOS AIRES, June 11 (AP) — Brazil, three times winner of the World Soccer Cup, lived up to its reputation today to defeat Austria, 1-0, and claim a place in the second round of the tournament.

A brilliant passing move allowed Roberto to score the winning goal with a left-foot shot into the roof of the net in the 38th minute.

Austria and Brazil both finished the first round with four points from three games, but Austria took top place in Group 3 with a better goal record — 3-2 — compared with Brazil's 2-1.

Spain edged Sweden 1-0 in the other Group 3 game. Both teams were eliminated. Both went into the match hoping for a second-round berth, but they relied on Austria to beat Brazil.

At Mendoza, Scotland defeated Holland, 3-2. Peru defeated Iran, 4-1 at Cordoba.

Argentines scored Spain's winning goal in the 75th minute.

The second round began to take shape with Italy, Austria and West

Germany in Group A and Argentina, Poland and Brazil in Group B.

With Hans Krankl of Austria closely marked throughout the match, Austria's attacks were led by Wilhelm Kraus, who barely missed scoring on a header in the 50th minute, and several long shots from the left wing by Kurt Jara were tipped away by Brazilian goalkeeper Leao.

Brazil attacked throughout the first half. The Austrians came out attacking in the second, but the Brazilian defense held firm.

Spain finished with three points and Sweden managed only one point in three matches. It was a bitterly disappointing World Cup for the Swedes.

Spain had the support of 50,000 fans. The Spaniards controlled the midfield and were generally faster to the ball than the Swedes.

Sweden was outplayed in the second half, and only goalkeeper Ronnie Hellstrom prevented a bigger score.

Spain almost went into the lead in the 59th minute when Cardenas hit the foot of the post and the ball ran along the goal line.

The Swedes concentrated on high passes to the Ralf Edstrom, who had his chances. Shortly before half-time, he drew the goalkeeper out and headed past him, but Perez was on the goal line to save.

Women's Hurdles Mark

PUERTO RICO, June 11 (UPI) — Grazyna Rabaszyńska of Poland posted a women's 100-meter hurdles world record yesterday with a time of 12.48 seconds.

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West Germany's Klaus Fischer, left, duels Tunisia's Ali Kaabi for ball.

## Easily Disposes of Vilas in Final

## Borg Wins His 3d French Open Crown

PARIS, June 11 (AP) — Sweden's Bjorn Borg, with demoralizing power, precision and speed, today whipped defending champion Guillermo Vilas of Argentina, 6-1, 6-1, 6-3, to win his third French Open tennis title.

The cool, 22-year-old added the \$48,000 crown to his Italian Open victory of two weeks ago with an awesome display of clay court consistency, breaking Vilas' serve nine times.

"I was a little bit surprised I won that easily, especially the first two sets," Borg said after the 1-hour, 49-minute match. "We had some long games, but I won all the important points. I was never scared, even when he broke my serve in the third set."

## Won Every Set

Borg did not lose a single set during the 14-day competition at Roland Garros Stadium. In his third set against American Roscoe Tanner, Borg was forced to a 12-point tiebreaker, but won it 7-5 to take the quarterfinal contest.

Borg now goes to Belgrade for a Davis Cup match and then to the grass courts of Wimbledon, which follows the French Open among the four so-called Grand Slam tennis tournaments.

In the women's competition, No. 2-seeded Virginia Ruzici of Romania overpowered defending champion Mima Jausovec of Yugoslavia, 6-2, 6-2, to win the \$24,000 crown.

Vilas, 25, who has managed to beat Borg only 4 times in 16 meetings, was gracious in defeat.

"He played very well and wasn't making any mistakes," Vilas said. "We can all play better. I can play better, but you can't win all the time," said Vilas, ranked No. 1 by many last year.

Borg and Vilas both started with their familiar game of top-spin drives from the baseline and both appeared tense in the first game, which set the tone for the match.

## Rare Doubt-Faith

Borg double-faulted, a rarity for him, and missed two shots at net. But as was to be the case all afternoon, Vilas simply could not capi-

talize on the few mistakes Borg made.

Borg then broke Vilas' serve, mostly because of mistakes made by the left-hander. The break helped Borg shake off his early nervousness and the Swede went on to break Vilas' serve twice more to win the first set 6-1 before a capacity 12,000 sun-drenched spectators.

Borg, winner of the French title in 1974 and 1975, became the first man in 46 years to win the championship at least three times.

Henri Cochet won the French title four times — in 1926, 1928, 1930 and 1932 — and Rene Lacoste won it three times, in 1925, 1927 and 1929. Borg became the first non-Frenchman to win the title more than twice.

"I feel that I have a little bit of an advantage when I play against him," Borg said of Vilas after the match. "Probably because I have beaten him so many times."

"But I was a little bit surprised that I won that easily, especially the first two sets. It was 6-1, 6-1 but

they were all close games. I just won all the important points."

## Women's Final

Ruzici, 23, took Jausovec by surprise with the strength of her forehand in the women's final.

"I'm very happy because this is my first win against Mima," Ruzici said. "I was playing my forehand as much as possible because I know my backhand can be weak."

Jausovec had gained the finals without dropping a single set and while losing only 27 games.

Ruzici and Jausovec teamed up yesterday to win the women's doubles title, 5-7, 6-4, 8-6, over the veteran Australian team of Lesley Bowrey and Gail Laver.

Yesterday, Borg overpowered Italian Corrado Barazzutti, 6-0, 6-1, 6-0, and Vilas downed American Dick Stockton, 6-3, 6-3, 6-2, to reach the final.

Borg ousted Barazzutti in one hour and 20 minutes. Vilas needed one hour and 48 minutes to dismiss Stockton in another one-sided semifinal.

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run homer tied the game in the sixth inning and Toby Harrah's successful squeeze bunt brought in the winning run, rallying Texas to a 4-3 victory over Chicago.

Brewers 5, Blue Jays 0

At Milwaukee, Bill Travers hurled a five-hit shutout for his first complete game victory in over a year and Larry Hise singled three times and drove in three runs to stake Milwaukee a 5-0 victory over Toronto. Travers, making his sixth start since coming off the disabled list May 15 following elbow surgery, struck out six and walked three in boosting his record to 3-2.

Dodgers 5, Expos 4

At Montreal, Dusty Baker drove home two runs with a ninth-inning double to lift Los Angeles to a 5-4 victory over the Expos. Steve Garvey led off the ninth with a single off Montreal loser Bill Atkinson. 2-2 Ron Cey walked and both runners advanced on a sacrifice by Rick Monday. Baker followed with a shallow pop to leftfield and Garvey and Cey scored to give winning reliever Lance Rautzhan his first decision of the season.

Phillies 6, Braves 2

At Philadelphia, Garry Maddox hit a two-run homer to break a tie in the seventh inning and lead Philadelphia to its eighth straight victory, a 6-2 decision over Atlanta. The victory put the Phillies back in first place in the NL East by .003 percentage points.

Astros 12, Cardinals 5

At St. Louis, Enos Cabell drove in three runs with a homer and double and Bob Watson accounted for four runs with a three-run ho-

mer and single as Houston rallied for a 12-5 victory over St. Louis. Cabell's solo shot into the leftfield bleachers snapped a 4-4 tie in the fifth and the Astros exploded for seven runs in an inning later as Cabell doubled off reliever Buddy Schultz and Watson connected for his seventh homer on George Frazier's first pitch.

Padres 10, Chicago 8

At Chicago, Dave Winfield hit two three-run homers to power San Diego to a 10-8 victory over the Cubs. After blowing an early 4-0 lead, the Padres took the lead for good in the sixth when they scored four runs off losing reliever Donnie Moore.

Reds 6, Pirates 4

In Pittsburgh, Ken Griffey's RBI single following a two-base error by Phil Garner in the eighth inning allowed Cincinnati and Tom Seaver to score a 6-4 victory over Pittsburgh. With the score tied 4-4 and two out, Pete Rose hit a grounder that went through Garner's legs at third. Griffey then singled to left-center to snap the tie. Cesar Geronimo added a solo homer in the ninth.

Giants 2, Mets 1

At New York, shortstop Tim Lincecum threw error in the sixth inning permitted Johnnie LeMaster to score the decisive run which enabled San Francisco, behind the pitching of Vida Blue and two relievers, to edge the Mets, 2-1, and snap a four-game losing streak. Blue, 7-4, earned his first victory May 17, scattering seven hits while striking out eight before being relieved by Randy Moffitt with one out in the eighth.

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## Italy Defeats Argentina

By Rob Hughes

BUENOS AIRES, June 11 (IHT) — Argentina tasted defeat in this World Cup for the first time last night and, although Italy's 1-0 victory does not prevent the hosts from going through to the quarterfinals, it did deflate the national euphoria.

The huge parades of cars which fill the streets, horns blowing, could only maintain their barrage until 2 o'clock in the morning, rather than the usual 4 a.m. or so.

Italy's victory was significant and well-earned. It gives it the right, rather than Argentina, to play in the section based on the River Plate stadium here in Buenos Aires, while Argentina is now banished to Rosario.

The atmosphere in River Plate last night was a memorable explosion of nationalistic fervor, one which goes almost too far in its hysteria. On a clear evening, a massive ticker-tape welcome poured down from the terracing where, it seemed, all 77,000 spectators forgot any allegiance their ancestors may have had toward Italy and bayed for another victory.

## Disciplined Attack

We saw a controlled and convincing Italian display, a good, but unpenetrative response from Argentina. It is the sweet nature of Italy's passing which has surprised us all in this tournament, passing so true and so accomplished in helping colleagues out of trouble

that anyone who saw them last year would not believe the transformation.

It was such passing between Romeo Benetti, Paolo Rossi, Giancarlo Antognoni and Roberto Benetti that cut through Argentina's defense, for Benetti, with a low shot containing a touch of velvet to score the winning goal after 67 minutes.

Argentina, which enjoyed its only threatening spell early in the first half when Italy had to rearrange its defense after Mauro Belugi had to go off with an injury he sustained before the start, had twice demanded supreme saves from Dino Zoff, the first a reflex save low down to turn around a Mario Kempes free-kick, the second from that corner, a dive onto a header from Daniel Passarella.

But, as one suspected, without the injured Leopoldo Luque, Argentina had no bite, no support in the center, where Kempes looked stranded and inadequate between the two wingers. There was, however, one play Argentina was prepared to try to the full: the intimidating effect of the crowd on Israeli referee Abraham Klein. He proved to be exactly the man he had been chosen to be: impeccably fair, impressively brave.

## Benetti Gets Card

That said, he had a remarkably easy job controlling the players. He looked Benetti, the Italian hatcher man who buried his foot needlessly into an Argentine face (a pity, for in this competition, Benetti is revealing the experienced, alert touchplay of his colleagues), but for all that, Benetti and one or two Argentines were prepared to kick each other on the floor behind the referee's back, it never looked like exploding. It was the Latin niggles, among like temperaments on both sides, given and taken almost with a sense of respect.

The final thought on this match is that we were so wrong to doubt Italy's will to win. Manager Enzo Bearzot had considered leaving out several players, including Paolo Rossi, but they insisted on being in the team. And, when you consider the strength of character of men like Rossi, the new boy who had signed an amnesty protest against Argentina before coming here, you understand why Bearzot gave in.

## Germany, Tunisia Draw

Earlier yesterday, defending champion West Germany was held to a goalless draw by Tunisia, the surprise team of this World Cup. Following its 3-1 victory over Mexico — the first victory in a World Cup final by an African representative — Tunisia unluckily finished a goal down after outplaying Poland in the second half and yesterday confirmed their sophisticated form by defending well at the end after taking the game to Germany initially.

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Ast



## Observer

## Vigilante Fury

By Russell Baker

NEW YORK — Street mobs were burning their property-tax bills in towering bonfires and hanging politicians' likenesses in effigy. A desperate knock at the door.

Cracking it slightly, but not removing the chain, I saw a miserable figure huddled in the shadows to avoid the dancing lights from the fires. "Mercy, mercy," he whimpered.

"Do I know you?"

"Have mercy on a poor politician," he whined.

He didn't look like a poor politician. For one thing, he didn't have a government-owned car waiting at the curb with a government-paid driver waiting at the wheel.

"Don't lock me out," he pleaded. "I promise that, if admitted."

He was a politician. I admitted him to the foyer and recognized the famous face. It was Upchurch. The mob had been looking all day for Upchurch. The papers said he was the last politician east of the Rockies to have escaped the fury of the revolutionary vigilantes.

What could be gained by sheltering this hopeless wretch? What had he done for me lately? Nothing. Whenever I had begged him to make the tax collectors leave behind enough to buy a scrap of bread he had simply smiled and said, "There is no free lunch."

Once I had gone to one of the dining rooms in the United States Capitol and flung myself at his feet. "There is no free lunch," he said, continuing to eat a handsome lunch which was being subsidized by my tax payments.

He had shown out by a politician who was being paid with my tax money.

"There is no free shelter," I told him. "You should have cut taxes while you still had a chance. Now it's too late. The guillotine is already going up in every polling booth in the country."

Upchurch begged for a scrap from the table. It made me remember that he had taxed the table at 8 percent at the time of purchase, had taxed the pay of the people

who had made the table and the profits of the people who had sold the table, and taxed the purchase of other tables by the men who had made and sold this particular table. It made me remember tax tables.

"There are no free scraps, Upchurch," I told him.

"Turn on the light and I'll show you something," he said. It reminded me that he had taxed the light, as well as the light bulb and the lamp which contained the light bulb that gave the light. "There is no free light, Upchurch," I said.

"I want you to see how terrible I look," he murmured. "I haven't shaved for 36 hours. Please — just let me use your razor."

He had taxed that razor. He had taxed my shaving cream. He had taxed the sink and the plumbing. He had taxed the house that contained the razor, the shaving cream, the sink and the plumbing. And after taxing them, I recalled, I had written to him asking if he could pass a special bill authorizing the government to send me enough money for a pair of pants and he sent back a form letter which said, "There are no free pants."

"There are no free shaves, Upchurch," I said.

"Out, Upchurch! Into the streets. Take your chances with the mobs."

"Think of all I've done for the country," he cried.

I thought, "Aren't you one of that gang that voted to make people fill out estimated-income-tax forms after they've finished filling out their income-tax forms?" I asked.

Lying as usual, he denied it, but I knew better. "Upchurch," I told him, "if I've got to guess how much money I'm going to make next year, you've got to guess what'll happen to you when I throw you back into the street."

He put up a struggle, which didn't surprise me, since he had been working out in a congressional gymnasium built and operated with my tax money. There are no free muscles, except for politicians.

And so he is still here. I would go out, but he has just leaved an exit tax and I am short of cash. I would ask the public to send contributions, but it would only encourage him to raise the price of stamps again.

**'It is in great danger because of the quarries underneath if the builders do not take precautions instantly.'**

## Montmartre Organizes Its Own Defense

By Aline Mosby

PARIS (UPI) — Montmartre is moving. The hill of Montmartre, cherished by tourists and artists and plain Parisians since the third century, is developing cracks, holes and cave-ins in its old age.

The villains are two: the galleries of stone quarries upon which the Montmartre quarter was built and rebuilt, and the enthusiastic building promoters of the 1970s who want to construct costly new apartments on the precarious little hill.

The crisis has Montmartrians in a near panic. Neighborhood clubs to save Montmartre have been formed and are holding news conferences, knocking on doors to mobilize the neighborhood, doing research into geological formations and dispatching delegations to the Paris City Hall.

"Montmartre is known throughout the world," declared Maud Garzon, one of the activists who formed the Association for the Defense of Montmartre. "It is in great danger because of the quarries underneath if builders do not take precautions instantly."

The association's outcry has forced the city's Bureau of Geological and Mine Research to order an official study of the old quarries.

## Group's Demands

The association has demanded a halt to all construction on Montmartre, pending results of the study. The bureau made a similar study some years ago and discovered that the Montmartre "village" was slipping gradually southward.

Mrs. Garzon's sixth floor walk-up flat in a 19th-century building has a glorious view of the soft gray rooftops and monuments of Paris from the Eiffel Tower to Notre Dame Cathedral. Across Rue Gabrielle, her neighbor and fellow activist in the association, Irene Marin,



A street scene in Montmartre.

lives in a one-time artist's atelier with enormous skylights dating from the era when Utrillo and Toulouse-Lautrec strolled the boulevards.

But what are those holes on the sidewalk up the street at No. 43 Rue Gabrielle next to a construction site?

Between 1877 and 1880, five houses vanished into huge holes formed by the crumbling cave-like quarries underground.

"We do not want to see our apartments cave in," said Mrs. Garzon. "My building already moved a bit in 1930." After months of buttonholing geologists and engineers, the activists concluded that "if the stability and balance of the ground under Montmartre is compromised by planned building, the holes could crumble with serious repercussions for everyone who lives nearby."

The precarious life of Montmartre began as early as the third century when the hill — one of the few in Paris — was mined for gypsum and other stone to build Paris.

ter moved to the Left Bank area and Montmartre evolved into a tourist-nightclub quarter.

Montmartre still has the air of a village — small, faded houses clinging to the winding streets, even a tiny cemetery and one remaining vineyard where Montmartrians with great ceremony celebrate a tiny harvest each September.

The Association for the Defense of Montmartre fears that this beauty, too, will disappear if building promoters continue construction which began with the mid-1960s modernization of Paris.

## Special Department

Since the disasters of the late 19th century, the city of Paris has a special department to deal with construction atop the ancient quarries. Permits now are given to builders who anchor deep foundations that would not rest atop the fragile quarries.

But Mrs. Garzon and other Montmartrians have gathered evidence of cracks and huge holes that they claim appeared when the underground was trifled with, such as gaps in the sidewalks of the Rue des Martyrs.

The Sacre Coeur Church is safe, not being built over quarries. But the old Bateau-Lavoir studios where Pablo Picasso and other painters worked "is in great danger of collapse," Mrs. Garzon said.

Montmartrians also are campaigning against a new apartment building going up next to a 600-year-old windmill, all that remains of the Moulin-de-la-Galette dance hall immortalized in paintings by Renoir and Van Gogh.

Mrs. Garzon and Mrs. Marin have taken photographs of what they say was a cave-in at the construction site.

"One man told us that after the building next to his was remodeled, an underground spring

appeared in his basement."

Artists and writers settled on the hill in the 19th century. In the 20th century the artistic cen-

## PEOPLE: Yevtushenko Marries An English Woman

Yevgeny Yevtushenko, the Soviet Union's best-known poet, has reportedly married an English woman who has been his translator and assistant for three years. The poet's bride is Jan Butler, 25. The marriage took place in Moscow April 20, but was kept secret, according to British press reports. Yevtushenko, 43, has been married before. He met Miss Butler when she was a post-graduate student at Moscow University. She had earlier studied Russian at Cambridge.



Yevgeny Yevtushenko

He was socially prominent, an impeccable lawyer, and he had the Midas touch. He borrowed hundreds of thousands of dollars from acquaintances over six years, but he carefully paid interest of 50 percent a year. He told the lenders he was involved in cattle investing in Canada. The only problem was that his cattle didn't exist. Last November, newspapers reported that the lawyer, Joseph Watters of New Orleans, had confessed to fraud. A law partner put the losses at \$1.25 million to \$1.5 million, and no one could explain what Watters had done with all that money. "It started off very innocent," Watters says at the federal prison camp at Eglin Air Force Base, Fla., where he is serving five years, the maximum sentence. "I borrowed money because I needed it and couldn't get it from conventional sources." Then it snowballed. "People get a glint in their eye when you say, 'You get 50 percent return on your money,'" Watters observes. "With such high interest to meet, the majority of the funds went from Peter to pay Paul," he says. But about \$70,000, he reports, went into real estate, and about \$40,000 evaporated in the casinos of Las Vegas, he says. Watters was indicted for fraud in the loss of \$582,000. "There will be a fair amount of restitution," he says, through the sale of his real estate. He has been disbarred and is now a law clerk in the prison, helping inmates who cannot afford a lawyer.

"I was foolish, very foolish," said Ricardo Chavez-Ortiz, an airplane hijacker who was released last week after serving nearly six years in the federal prison at McNeil Island, Tacoma, Wash. Chavez-Ortiz, 43, was convicted of the bizarre hijacking of a Frontier Airlines jet over Arizona. The Mexican-born Chavez-Ortiz testified that he used an unloaded gun to commandeer

the flight and divert it from Phoenix to Los Angeles. He demanded only that he be given a chance to deliver his message: "That the poor and the undereducated suffered injustice. When he had done that, he handed over the gun and surrendered. In prison, he says, he learned the trade of machinist. "I'm a new man. I feel great," he said. "I'm alive and I can work and I'm grateful. America gave me the opportunity to be somebody." He plans to return to his family in Mexico.

On the soccer field, Pele often mixed luck with expertise. He had a stroke of pure luck this week, when the wallet he had lost, containing \$1,000, was returned 24 hours later by an unidentified boy. The Brazilian, a former New York Cosmos star, is covering the World Cup soccer championships in Argentina for Venezuelan television.

Barbara Heinebeck, the only black on Rosalynn Carter's staff, is resigning soon so that she can spend more time with her son, Erik. Her job of doing advance press work for Mrs. Carter will be taken over by Paul Costello.

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